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ARABS REJECT PALESTINE PLAN

Central America Could Absorb Jews Deadlock, Not A Break-Down

London, Sept. 13.

All seven of the Arab states attending the Palestine Conference in London are unanimous that the British "federal plan" for Palestine must be dropped forthwith. Faris Bey El Khouri, the Syrian elder statesman who acted as spokesman for the Arabs when they made their first general statement to the conference, told Reuters in an exclusive interview today.

He was referring to the plan for provincial autonomy which Britain put forward as the starting point of discussions at the conference, now adjourned until Monday. Any scheme for partitioning is equally impracticable, Faris Bey declared, because Palestine is already overcrowded and allowances must be made for further increases in the Arab population.

"We are very anxious to establish our relations with Britain on a good basis," Faris Bey declared, "and it is Britain's interest that this should be so, as there are 70,000,000 Arabs living in the Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts and occupying some of the best strategic positions in the world."

The British Government should restore order in Palestine at once by effectively disarming the Jews, he declared.

Over the weekend, Faris Bey said, the Arab delegates to the conference will agree together on their counterpart to the British provincial autonomy plan. It has not yet been decided what these proposals would be but it seems probable that they will include a scheme for a world distribution of Jewish refugees.

Lot Of Talking

"Many countries, notably America," Faris Bey continued, "tell us that the Jews must have a home and something must be done for them, but apart from talking they are doing little themselves. There are vast areas in central America where the population is a fraction of that of Palestine which could easily absorb half a million homeless Jews."

It has been suggested that large unfertile tracts of Palestine should be irrigated and made habitable but any arid areas, he said, must be reserved for the future Arab population.

Faris Bey said that the conference had reached a deadlock as a result of yesterday's discussions when the Arabs rejected the British plan. "So long as the British Government stands for democracy and justice, the conference cannot break down," he declared.

Criticism

On the question of Palestine pressing for her independence, Faris Bey was critical of the past British rule, saying that the mandatory power had never made any attempt to teach the people of Palestine to rule themselves, as the French had done in Syria and Lebanon.

The British were now harvesting the results of their negligence in allowing the Jews to build large armaments and magazines.—Reuters.



Believed to be the only three escapees among survivors of the torpedoing of the Japanese prison ship, "Lionel Martin," in October, 1942, are (left to right) Mr. A. F. Evans, manager of the British Cigarette Company, Mr. W. C. Johnston, of the Treasury Department, and Lieut. G. W. Wallace, R.N.V.R. With them is Mr. Wong Ki-nam, who assisted their escape into Free China after meeting them on Chung Fong Island to which they came after the ship had been sunk. Most of the other survivors of the disaster were captured by the Japanese. Mr. Wong was the chief of the People's Army Division on Chung Pan Island. The above picture was taken yesterday at the Hong Kong Hotel, King's Garden, the occasion being the first since 1942 that all have been together.

Three Bodies Dug Up At Repulse Bay

Three unidentified bodies of soldiers were dug up from the lawn in front of Repulse Bay Hotel by 43 Graves Registration Unit yesterday following information received from local residents and after check of official documents.

It is believed that from four to six other bodies had been dug up by Japanese working parties during the occupation and thrown into the sea.

The bodies are of men who were killed during the defence of the island, and they will now be re-interred in a military cemetery. With one of the bodies was a bottle containing ten dollars and two Hong Kong addresses.

'QUAKE

Birmingham, Sept. 12. A severe earthquake shock was recorded this evening by a seismologist at West Bromwich near here. "The shock may have been on the border of Iran and Afghanistan, or the alternative position is north of the Caribbean Sea," he said.—Reuters.

JEWISH RAID ON BARCLAY'S

Jerusalem, Sept. 13. Terrorists today attacked Barclay's and the Ottoman Bank in Tel-Aviv, getting away with £5,000 from the latter.

One Arab temporary constable was killed and a number of terrorists (identified by the Police as members of the Jewish Stern gang) were captured following a gun battle. Part of Barclay's bank was blown up.

The raid in Jaffa was accompanied by at least one diversionary oil-bomb explosion and a barrage of machine-gun fire from a moving car. The central police station was attacked at the same time and the police returned the fire from behind sandbag emplacements.

The Jaffa raids failed. One Jewish terrorist and eight other Jews were wounded by a mobile police patrol in Tel-Aviv.

British troops are being rushed to Jaffa (which is an Arab town adjoining the all-Jewish town of Tel-Aviv) and it is reported a curfew has been imposed on both towns.—Reuters and Associated Press.

Officers who know where land mines were in Hong Kong to go with him and indicate where they were, saying that "very severe penalties would occur" if any accidents happened through mines not being pointed out. The officers went.

The Japanese also asked for a chart to be prepared, showing the chain of British troops in China. The chart was prepared by Brigadier Pethers and handed to the Japanese.

"Did Brigadier Pethers make any protest?"—No.

"There was no physical compulsion or threat of punishment or death?"—No.

The Communist "Daily Worker" said that "such action (the threat

PRICE CONTROL BREACH

Shop Closed By Court Order

An order for the closure of his shop for one month from Sept. 14 and a fine of \$1,000 was the punishment imposed by Mr. George She at the Central Magistracy yesterday on Lau Charn of the Leon Store, No. 4 Stanley Street, when he pleaded guilty to selling a one lb tin of Nestle's Cocoa for \$3.50 which was \$1.95 in excess of the controlled price.

It was the first closure of a shop for infringing the Price Control Regulations.

After relating the facts Mr. H. W. Nolloth of the Price Control Department said that defendant was fined \$850 on Aug. 2 for selling butter in excess of the control price.

Before passing sentence on defendant, Mr. She said that it appeared that after the first offence defendant did not exercise any care. It was people like defendant who were sucking the blood of others. He had been fined \$850 previously and he certainly was not going to impose a less fine.

GENERAL SAKAI EXECUTED

(By Doon Campbell)

Nanking, Sept. 13. Two thousand Chinese, crowding a graveyard for robbers and murderers outside the South Gate of Nanking, shouted applause this afternoon when Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai, a major Japanese war criminal and former commander of the Japanese Third Army in South China, slumped forward in a death agony.

Dishevelled and stubble-bearded, the Japanese general spluttered and gasped for two minutes before a final convulsive twitch. A few incoherent words came through his blood-stained mouth as he lay face upwards with hands clenched. It was the most informal and messy execution I have ever seen.

Takashi arrived in a truck with 30 guards. As he was hustled down from the truck, Lieutenant Chow En kept his

(Continued on Page 5)

Misunderstanding

Mr. Nolloth said that the sale arose through some misunderstanding between the department head and the foki. The company had co-operated with the Government in the sale of price controlled goods.

A representative of the Company explained to Mr. She how the misunderstanding arose. Notification of the controlled price of articles when published was sent to the heads of the department who would notify the members of each department. This was overlooked and it was on the head of the department looking at the duplicate receipt that the excess price charged was discovered. There was no intention to defraud the public, the price tag was on the article and the proper price was changed as soon as the mistake was found.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3.)

Wallace Speech Approved

Washington, Sept. 13.

President Truman announces his full approval of the speech (reported on Page 3) of Secretary of Commerce Wallace in New York.

He declared it involved no conflict with Secretary of State Byrnes, but diplomatic authorities persist in the speculation that the speech might have far-reaching effects.

Focal point of diplomatic interest was Wallace's call for frank recognition of the existence of Russian and American spheres of influence and the working out of an agreement with Russia on that basis.

While Wallace's speech contained no direct criticism of the American foreign policy as developed by Byrnes and the State Department, some of those familiar with the Commerce Secretary's purposes in writing the speech let it be known that any such implications seen in the speech would not be considered misleading.

When advance copies of the speech reached some high officials in the State Department, the initial reactions indicated astonishment although there was no formal or public comment.

Across the Atlantic, London's morning newspapers gave prominent display to Wallace's speech, and though most papers emphasized Truman's statement giving approval to the speech, editorial comment was lacking.

Foreign Office

A Foreign Office spokesman expressed surprise at the speech. He said President Truman's approval of the talk added to its importance in the eyes of the Labour Government.

The spokesman said the Foreign Office was surprised particularly by Wallace's criticism of what the Secretary called "British Imperialism," at a time when independence is being given to India and "in the light of our punctual withdrawal from Iran."

"There is no tendency here which envisages a war with Russia," the spokesman said. "References to a war with Russia appear more frequently in the United States press than they do in this country," he declared.

The spokesman said there has been no suggestion of "a common Anglo-American foreign policy" existing, although there are many issues on which "we see eye to eye" with the State Department.—Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

Pressure is high over NW China, over the Pacific NE of Japan and over the N.E.I. A ridge of high pressure extends from Formosa to the Pacific NE of Japan. The typhoon exists as a depression over the Gulf of Tongking and North Indo-China. The Pacific typhoon is situated about 800 miles NE of the Marianas, moving NE.

Forecast:—Moderate S or SE winds, cloudy with brief showers and some bright intervals.

Yesterday's weather:—Maximum:—32.2 deg. Fah. Minimum:—24.8 deg. Fah. Rainfall:—1.775 inches. Sunshine:—4 1/2 hours. Max. Rel. Humidity:—100%.

TYPHOON DEATHS

Manila, Sept. 13. Late and unofficial reports from Northern Luzon said that 16 persons were killed by the typhoon which struck the Northern Philippines earlier this week. Two were killed in Manila and communications were generally disrupted, the reports said.—Associated Press.

Saseno Secretly Ceded?

New York, Sept. 13. The "New York Times" reports from Rome that Albania has "been steadily concentrating large forces including two Russian infantry regiments on the Greek border for the past two weeks."

The "N.Y. Times" correspondent, quoting "a very good authority," reported that Albanian troops are being aided by Russian military advisers and strengthened with Russian material including fighter planes, a small number of medium tanks, mortars, machine-guns and ammunition.

Reporting that Russian field batteries are arriving in Triana from Belgrade for service on the strategic island of Saseno in Valona Bay, the dispatch said "the Albanian Government is believed to have ceded Saseno secretly to Russia."

Saseno is near the mouth of the Adriatic.—Associated Press.

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Boon "Not Guilty" On Six Of 11 Charges

London, Sept. 13.

Major Cecil Boon, R.A.S.C., today gave evidence in his own defence before a London court-martial which is trying him on charges of voluntarily aiding the enemy while a prisoner-of-war in Hongkong.

Boon was yesterday formally found not guilty on six charges on which the court decided that there were no prima facie case and the trial is proceeding on the remaining five.

Boon, who was showing signs of strain of the long trial, said that from December, 1941 to April, 1942, General Maltby, G.O.C. Hongkong, was in charge of the prisoner-of-war camp. Boon was present when Lieutenant Yada, the Japanese in command, told General Maltby that he could run the camp or have the Japanese run it. General Maltby chose to run it.

On General Maltby's instructions, he, Boon, typed out a document containing 21 points which was handed to the Japanese camp commandant. The Japanese said that the 21 points would be very difficult. They claimed that they had not signed the convention at all.

During the Maltby regime, General Maltby, Brigadier Pethers and Boon, who was the senior staff officer, and two interpreters were present when

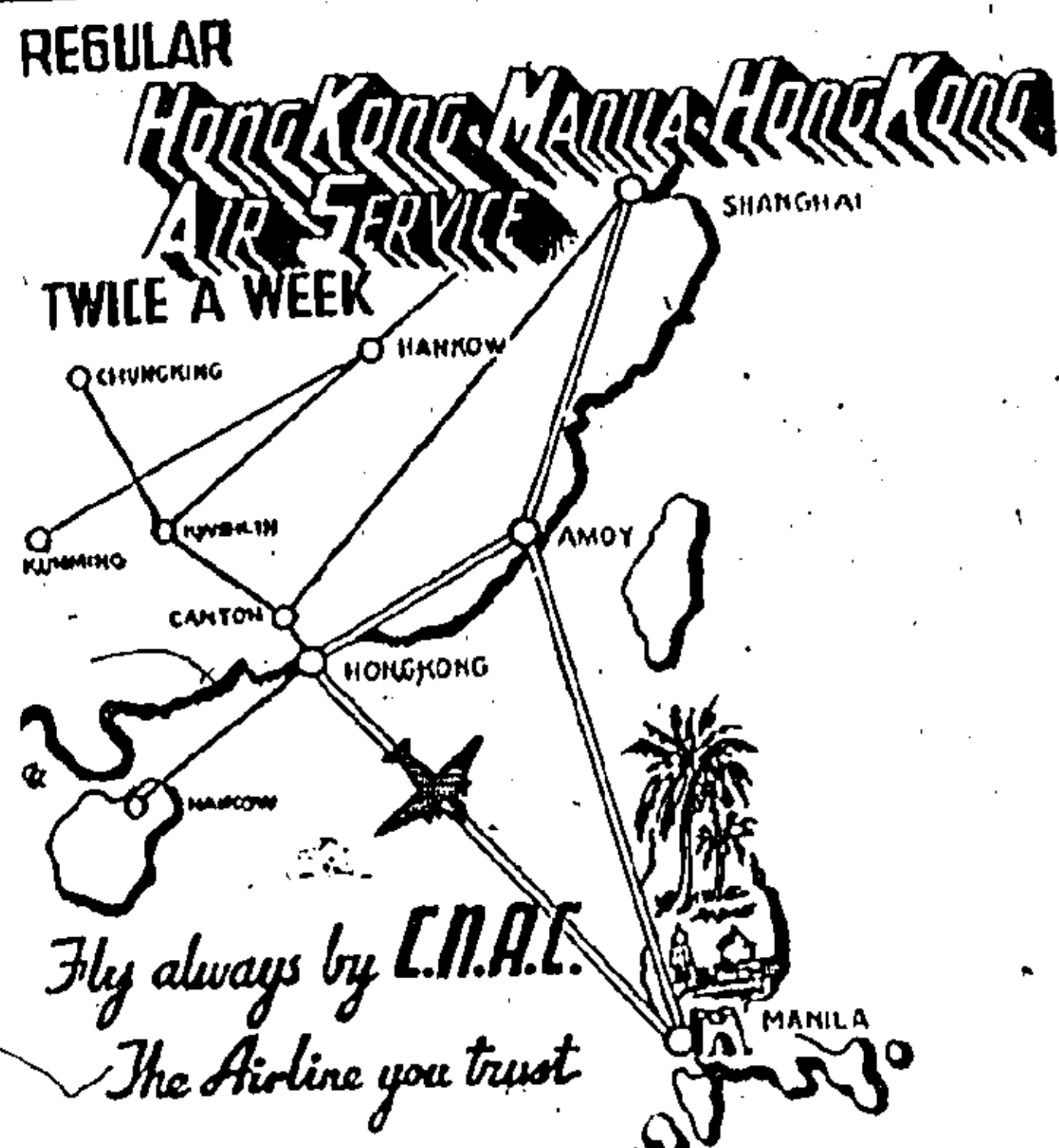
the Japanese instructions were received. Boon said that the Japanese asked him to have the prisoners' hair shaved so that they "might have confidence in him."

General Maltby was ordered to arrange a parade of all prisoners and was given a paper to read out to them. The prisoners were ordered to hold up their right hand to show that they understood. Boon was present during the parade. Answering the defence counsel Mr. G. O. Elade, Boon said that General Maltby had to read out that under the Nipponese law escapes were absolutely prohibited.

Elade: "So far as any physical compulsion was concerned, he read it quite voluntarily?"

Boon: "Yes."

Boon said that a Japanese officer said that he required all



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NO DEPRESSION

The ordinary man in the street, uninterested in finance but vitally affected by world conditions of trade, need take no particular alarm at the startling fall in American stock exchange securities. On the London Stock Exchange, insulated by the absence of arbitrage transactions and of large Transatlantic holdings in either direction, the news from Wall Street caused only the mildest repercussions, which would not have been the case if the break in New York was taken as a harbinger of world depression comparable with the 1929 American slump. Sooner or later, obviously, the rise in security values which began in both countries during the war and continued from the end of hostilities must reach its peak and tail off, but there is no certainty that this point has yet been reached. The sharpness of the decline in New York has probably been accentuated by memories of 1929, by the mercurial American temperament, and by the widespread belief which many in the United States hold in certain "systems" of stock exchange prediction. All these factors tend to increase the volume of selling in Wall Street, once it has begun, without necessarily symptomising any true economic diseases. To analyse the causes of the recent wave of selling on the New York exchange is difficult. International tension, which is only too evident to everybody and sometimes given an alarmist flavour by some American commentators, has certainly increased any existing jumpiness on Wall Street. A more concrete reason for the decline may be found in the falling figures of the quarterly profits of American corporations. Rising labour costs have been met in many instances by rigid price ceilings; elsewhere, where price limits have been removed, there are signs of growing inflation, and the general policy of the American Government towards price controls remains unpredictable. Labour disputes, which have caused 3,800 strikes in the United States since the beginning of the year, cast a shadow of further difficulties to come. It is not surprising that many American economists have prophesied a check to prosperity early in the coming year. Clearly the immense expansion of America's internal and external trade cannot continue indefinitely without a setback. But it seems somewhat pessimistic at this stage of the reconversion of her industries to foresee any real trade depression in the near future. Apart from the still unsatisfied internal market of the United States there is an immense foreign market, one part of which is focused by the loan to this country, which stretches ahead of the American producer for years to come. Some American industries and some American markets may run into difficulties in the quite near future, but a large-scale depression of the seriousness of 1929 seems unlikely in a world hungry for goods as well as food. Nor would a minor depression be likely to reverberate in the same way from country to country, growing in the process. We, for our part, are this time largely cushioned by monetary and trade arrangements against immediate reactions. A prolonged American depression would, it is true, offer us fewer customers and more anxious competitors in the United States. Moreover, world commodity prices would decline and some of our other customers, whose exports America could no longer take, would be weakened. But no such prolonged depression is in fact in sight. Nor are any adverse economic factors observable either here or across the Atlantic which were not in view last month before Wall Street began clanking down its quotations.

Labour And The Press

By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

Some reports from London have suggested that Britain's Labour Government is toying with the idea of interfering with the freedom of the British press. I am convinced that there is no real foundation for such fears.

The only concrete fact there is to go on at the moment is that Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, has stated that, while no decision has been taken, the Cabinet is in favour of an inquiry into the control and organization of the British press. No one in or out of Fleet Street could object to an inquiry. All the main facts about the ownership and operation of the British press are known already to those who wish to know them, and few Fleet Street editors would produce much in the way of skeletons.

What, then, is the cause of the current excitement? It's not the possibility of a Government inquiry, but the abusive terms in which the announcement was made, which has aroused apprehensions that the Government may be planning to tamper with the freedom of the press.

The attacks which have been made on certain sections of the press, not only by Attorney General Sir Hartley Shawcross, have not only seemed to prejudice the issue but have been made in such violent language—particularly in the case of Shawcross—as to give the idea that the Government is seriously planning to impose some form of Government control over newspapers which happen to be opposed to its policy.

These fears are groundless. The main explanation of these outbursts is that, at a time when the Government is losing popularity because of the increased austerity of life which it is imposing on the British people, it is good tactics to give the public another topic of conversation. Moreover, it's natural that the rising public discontent should find expression in the newspapers. And it's natural that the Government should try to discredit such criticism by a smear campaign against those who are voicing it.

This is one of the oldest political devices in the world. In ancient Greece, Alcibiades had recourse to similar methods. He possessed a most beautiful dog in Athens. One day, it was seen in the street with its splendid tail missing. "Why did you cut its tail off?" asked a friend. "To give the Athenians something to talk about instead of criticizing the Government," I for one replied Alcibiades. I for one have no doubt that the outburst of Herbert Morrison is of no more fundamental importance than the fall of Alcibiades' dog.

The temperate language of Sir Hartley Shawcross is in some ways more interesting than the more restrained language of Morrison. Shawcross referred to News of the World and to the newspapers owned by Lord Beaverbrook and Kemsley as a "gutter press." In the case of News of the World, he has withdrawn his opprobrious reference and, at the same time, has stated that he never reads that popular weekly, which has a circulation of more than 6,000,000. So far, however, he has made no withdrawal in the cases of Lord Beaverbrook and Kemsley.

Language such as Shawcross used is seldom employed in British public life, and it's significant that he should already have been forced to a partial climb-down. What is more interesting is that such violent language should come from a Minister who is a lawyer rather than a politician.

This, however, is in keeping with the traditions of English politics. Lawyers who come into politics late in life are very apt, in spite of the legal training which should give them some self-control, to make on public platforms wild accusations which they would never dream of making in the dignified atmosphere of a court of law. With no judge to keep them in order, they throw all restraint aside and often behave like hysterical children. Perhaps that is why, with the exception of Herbert Henry Asquith, no British barrister in the last hundred years has ever become Prime Minister, despite the very large number who have embarked on political careers.

The Conflict Behind The Peace Conference

WHY THE RUSSIANS ARE SO TOUGH

By ALARIC JACOB

Once again the Russians have flocked to Paris. Sitting around splashing fountains in the Plaza Athénée they tell you that they want this conference, which marks another small stage on the painful road back to peace, to succeed. They sound sincere.

Why then at the preliminary meeting were they little interested in doing the job quickly? The answer, I think, is that there are two schools of thought among them. Both believe that the security of the U.S.S.R. depends on the creation of friendly Governments around her borders—by which they mean Governments in which Communists can participate if not dominate.

But whereas the first school believe in considerable compromise with Western thought so that such Governments shall be not merely friendly but also enduring, the second believe that Russia would be foolish to compromise now when in a few years Lenin's old dream of world revolution might materialise, and a vast Soviet network stretch from Vladivostok to Brest.

Stalin, the grandfather of the revolution holds the balance between the two. For the moment he gives the green light to neither, which is why Russian policy seems to entail so many delays.

The more one sees of ravaged Poland, chaotic Germany, and harassed France, the more one understands how great is the temptation for the Russian mind to assume that a Soviet solution is the only one which can lift Europe out of its present misery.

It is just as natural for the Russian to hope that his way of life will spread over the world as it was for 18th century Britain to encourage overseas the growth of constitutional monarchies and two-party parliaments even if, in both cases, odd caricatures result from the attempt to export a whole social system.

Which of these two Soviet schools is the stronger? The years I spent in Russia

inclined me to put my money on the compromisers, but while they are arguing it out we are subject to endless delays.

In open session the Peace Conference will discuss Finland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and Italy. But the smoke-filled back room the issue is still whether the Soviet view of life and the Western view of democracy can be reconciled.

The official Russian line is that they can. The Russians never tire of pointing to Czechoslovakia as their exemplar, with its Communist Prime Minister, far more

nationalisation than Socialists plan in Britain, yet private enterprise still in being, and open trade and intercourse with both East and West.

Why cannot this happy meeting ground in Prague be duplicated elsewhere, they ask? Indeed, why not?

Perhaps because the Czechs are exceptionally shrewd and mature politically, whereas the Poles, the Rumanians, and the Bulgars are not. Or again—perhaps because in Prague the Russians have not made the glaring errors they committed elsewhere.

One of the worst of these is their slowness in adjusting themselves to the coming to power of British Socialists, which they never expected.

Each big bang at Bletni makes Russian-American relations worse, but between London and Moscow we may perhaps hope that the worst is past.

The Russians know that Moscow and Leningrad (on paper, at least) could now be reduced to nothing in a night.

There are other factors, too, which tend to make Russia regard Britain and America from a different angle.

Having suffered just as severely as Britain from the cutting off of Lend-Lease, and feeling that Washington will not give them a loan except on political terms which they cannot accept, the Russians do seem interested at last in a new trade deal with Britain. Trade agreements between Britain and the so-called Russian satellite States might follow such a deal.

Since Bavin puts economics before politics, the Russians think that agreements of this kind might do something to ease political strain between Britain and the countries of Eastern Europe.

In the lobbies of this conference, therefore, one may expect the Russians to try to reduce what they regard as Britain's dependence on the U.S., though they may attempt this with such clumsiness that they may miss the goal. This clumsiness is more than half the trouble!

In Germany you see it well illustrated in an intelligent policy carried out by ham-fisted means. Nine months there have convinced me that they are right in their premise that only unity of the Left can hold back the real danger of a Nazi revival. But Russia's methods of procuring this unity have been so crude that not only three Allies but many Germans, also have been alienated.

The most awkward barrier between Bavin and Molotov is still to oppose Communists everywhere (even when they are admittedly probably Molotov's suspicion that British Socialists are determined in power by the people's will) because of ideological rivalry.

The Russians have the impression that British Socialists regard a Lord Citrine as the true watchdog of the world's workers and a Joseph Stalin as just a reactionary.

They feel that Bavin and his Transport House have thrown an ideological challenge to the Kremlin. This challenge the Russians regard as obscuring the real issue, not merely in Europe but throughout the world.

It is not a question, they maintain, of putting up a little pink Enland against a vast Red Russia, but of finding an accommodation between the strategic and economic interests of 100,000,000 Russians and 500,000,000 citizens of the British Commonwealth.

They suspect Washington of having persuaded London that nothing resembling a Soviet system should be permitted anywhere except in Russia.

They ask: Is it likely that history will limit this Soviet experiment to only one nation? If not, how can a natural trend be reversed except by violent means?

So in order to get the Red Army to march home from Central and Eastern Europe, Britain shall have to convince the Kremlin that British Socialists (as the chief guarantors of security with Russia in Europe) do not consider a statesman a scab just because he is a Communist.

Otherwise Britain may be in for a bad period in which the old bitter trade union rivalry is repeated on the world stage—Mr. Bavin's Social Democrats versus Uncle Joe's Party-liners.

From such a feud, say the Russians, only the bosses would benefit.

By the bosses they mean the same social and economic irritants that produced the cancer of Fascism which plagued the world for 20 years.

Democracy In Cricket

On my first visit to a county cricket ground this season, I received a bit of a shock.

From my score-card I could not, without bringing "local knowledge" to bear, distinguish between the amateurs and the professionals who were playing in the match.

Those distinctions which used to stand out had gone, and every player, unpaid as well as paid, had his initials in front of his name.

If the score-cards at all the county grounds are now being printed in the same way, it

By JACK HOBBS

would appear that the knock-out blow has been officially administered to class distinctions in cricket.

In all matches now professionals and amateurs come out through the same gate, even at Lord's, where customs usually only die of one complaint—old age.

So we can assume that never again will a player, be asked, as I often was by visitors from Australia, to explain this "sheep and goats" business, as they called it.

We shall not again see a single professional player—Patsey Hendren—entering the arena at one gate, and the ten amateur members of the team joining him somewhere on the green from another gate.

The real point about the passing of class distinctions is that I am quite sure it is good for big cricket, in the general sense. We have not always realised, to the necessary extent, that cricket is a team game.

Gave Himself Up To Save Others

London, Sept. 13.
The George Cross has been awarded posthumously to Major Hugh Paul Seagrims, of the Indian Army, for "conspicuous gallantry" in Burma in 1943-44. It was announced in the "London Gazette" on Thursday.

He was executed by the Japanese after having voluntarily surrendered on the promise that reprisals, including the torture and murder of numerous Elders and Head-men, would cease if he gave himself up.

"There can hardly be a finer example of self-sacrifice and bravery than that exhibited by this officer who, in cold blood, deliberately gave himself up to save others, knowing full well that his fate was likely to be at the hands of the enemy," said the citation—Associated Press.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"What we need is a sort of U.N.O. for our block to settle disputes over borrowed lawnmowers, garden tools and stuff."

STRAIGHT ROAD TO WAR

U.S. Attack On British "Imperialism"

Realistic Policy Called For

New York, Sept. 13. Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace warns that "British imperialistic policy" in the Near East combined with "Russian retaliation" would lead the United States straight to war unless she formulated a clearly defined and realistic foreign policy of her own.

In an address prepared for a meeting sponsored by the National Citizens' Political Action Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions at Madison Square Garden, Mr. Wallace said that "to prevent war and ensure our survival in a stable world, it is essential that we look abroad through our own American eyes and not through the eyes of either the British Foreign Office or a pro-British or anti-Russian press."

"In this connection, I want one thing clearly understood. I am neither anti-British nor pro-British—neither anti-Russian nor pro-Russian. And just two days ago, when President Harry Truman read these words, he said that they represented the policy of his administration."

Wallace, in advocating the candidacies of Senator James M. Mead and Herbert Lehman (who are New York's Democratic nominees for Governor and Senator respectively) told the audience that Governor Tom Dewey had expressed himself as favouring an alliance of mutual defence with Great Britain as the key to the United States foreign policy.

Height Of Folly

Wallace said: "Certainly we like the British people as individuals. But to make Britain the key to our foreign policy would be, in my opinion, the height of folly. We must not let British balance-of-power manipulations determine whether, and when, the United States gets into a war."

Wallace asserted that the United States wants peace with Russia, but "we want to be met halfway." He said that on "our part we should recognize we have no more business in the political affairs of Eastern Europe than Russia has in the political affairs of Latin America, Western Europe and the United States."

In the Far East, Wallace asked for "a unified and peaceful China—built on the cooperation of the various groups in that country and based on a hands-off policy of outside powers."

Friendly Basis

He said that the "Russian ideas of social and economic justice are going to govern nearly one-third of the world. Our ideas of free enterprise and democracy will govern much of the rest. The two ideas will endeavour to prove which can deliver the most satisfaction to the common man in their respective areas of political dominance."

"But by mutual agreement, this competition should be put on a friendly basis and the Russians should stop conniving against us in certain areas of the world, just as we should stop scheming against them in other parts of the world. Let the results of the two systems speak for themselves."

Wallace said that the United States was dealing with a force which could not be successfully handled by "getting tough with the Russian policy."

Getting Tough

He continued: "The tougher we get the tougher the Russians will get. We may not like what Russia does in Eastern Europe—her type of land reform, industrial expropriation and suppression of Baltic liberties offend a great majority of people in the United States—but whether we like it or not the Russians will try to localise their sphere of influence just as we try to democratise our sphere of influence."

"Reactionary elements throughout the world had hoped for an Axis victory and now profess great friendship for the United States. These enemies of yesterday and false friends of today will continually try to provoke war. They long for the day when the United States and Russia will destroy each other."

Not Appeasement

"We must not let our Russian policy be guided or influenced by those inside or outside the

United States who want war with Russia. This does not mean appeasement. We most earnestly want peace with Russia but we want to be met halfway. We want cooperation.

"I believe we can get cooperation once Russia understands our primary objective is neither that of saving the British Empire nor the purchasing of oil in the Near East with the lives of American soldiers."

"We cannot allow national oil rivalries to force us into war,"—Reuter and Associated Press.

Australia's Battle For Court Of Human Rights

Paris, Sept. 13. The European peace conference commission, racing to meet the newly announced Oct. 5 deadline, completed work on the political and territorial clauses of the Finnish and Rumanian treaties and on the military clauses of the Rumanian pact.

The Italian Political and Territorial Commission defeated by 11 to 9 a Czech proposal to set up a commission to study the

So Sorry For Hiroshima

Philadelphia, Sept. 13. A resolution of formal regret for the atomic bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima has been presented to the 56th triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

The Christian Church should express penitence over such an act, said Bishop Elwood I. Haines of Iowa, who presented the resolution to the House of Bishops.

It was sent to the committee on social and international relations for action before the convention.—Associated Press.

Ship In Distress

Buenos Aires, Sept. 12. Distress signals last night from the Egyptian cargo ship "Star of Cairo" received immediate response from the Maritime authorities of Marquon at the Atlantic coast of Argentina, who immediately dispatched a tug and a launch.

The nature of the distress is unknown but, according to a radio from the steamship "San Jorge," which is standing by, the "Star of Cairo" is not in any immediate danger.

Lloyds Shipping Intelligence received in London reports that the "Star of Cairo" is in danger ten miles from Necochea, about 300 miles south of Buenos Aires.—Reuter.

Athens, Sept. 12. The Greek Government has asked that two Italian 24,000-ton trans-Atlantic liners—"Saturnia" and "Vulcania"—be handed to Greece as reparations, the Athens News Agency reports.—Reuter.

SEAMAN KILLED

Bombay, Sept. 12. The first non-Indian casualty in the Bombay riots which followed the Moslem League "black flag" protests against the assumption of office by the new interim government—occurred today when a Japanese seaman was stabbed in the south of Bombay and later died.—Reuter.

Genuine Respect For Britain

London, Sept. 12. The Chairman of the British Engineers Association Export Committee, Mr. C. P. Lister, said at a luncheon of the Association in London today that Britain had nothing to be ashamed of in the part she had played in Egypt.

Giving his impressions of a trade tour, Mr. Lister predicted a growing demand for British goods, provided the British policy with regard to Egyptian aspirations was firm, friendly, and constructively helpful.

Wherever he went he found genuine respect for the British and the quality of British products.—Reuter.

Air Strike Starts

London, Sept. 13. About 1,600 aircraft engineers at nine airfields used by British civil air lines went on strike today for recognition of the Aeronautical Engineers Association as a Trade Union.

So far there has been no delay in the services of three air lines concerned—the British Overseas Airways Corporation, British South American Airways and British European Airways.

One plane scheduled to leave today for San Diego took off yesterday, but an airliner due to leave for Buenos Aires tomorrow will be unable to go before Saturday.

The maintenance of engineers, fitters and other ground technicians had originally planned a walkout as a one-day protest, but the secretary of the Association stated today: "I am very much afraid it will last for two or three weeks."—Reuter.

Quality Of Mercy

Washington, Sept. 13. Fiorella LaGuardia, UNRRA's Director General, said on Thursday in a message to Jawaharlal Nehru:

"I wish to make public acknowledgement of UNRRA's and the world's great debt to India for supplies contributed to the suffering peoples of other lands."

"India has made one contribution of \$24,000,000 to UNRRA's work, and a second contribution of \$6,000,000 has been voted by the Indian Legislative Assembly," he continued.

"To me it is probably the most heartening single factor in the world today that although in such desperate need herself India has seen the need clear to express in so faithful and generous a manner her belief in world fellowship."

"This is the quality of mercy at its best. I am humbly grateful to the people who, amidst pain and suffering, have found a place in their hearts for the misery of others."

LaGuardia explained that under the rules of the charter, UNRRA is prevented from sending food to a member country such as India, which is in a position to pay for relief. He added, however, that he would continue to "do all in his power" to increase food shipments to India.—Associated Press.

Anglo-Norwegian Air Pact

London, Sept. 13. An Anglo-Norwegian air agreement was signed in London on Thursday by the Minister for Civil Aviation, Lord Winstanley, and Councillor Christian P. Reusch on behalf of the Norwegian Government.

The agreement includes five reciprocal freedoms of the air and covers the following routes:—London—Newcastle on Tyne—Stavanger—Oslo; Oslo—Stavanger—Now Castle on Tyne or Prestwick—London; London—Oslo—Helsinki—Leningrad; Oslo—Stavanger—Prestwick—Gander (Newfoundland)—Chicago or New York.

Routes I and III are, or will be, served by the British European Airways, II and IV by the Royal Norwegian Airlines.—Associated Press.

Red Army Cartel In Germany

Berlin, Sept. 13. A well-informed German source today supplied documentary evidence purporting to bear out reports that for two months the Red Army has been developing the world's greatest cartel for Russia in its zone of Germany.

This was a secret list brought up to August 20 of 50 vast businesses and five "monopolies" (or groups of plants) already seized by the "Sowjetische Industrielle Gesellschaft" (Soviet Industrial Company) reported to be owned 51 per cent by Soviet and 49 per cent by Germans.

The plants were said to be taken over completely by Russians and a number of them devoted to the production of war materials for Russia exclusively. They include the large Krupp Works at Magdeburg.

Two plants at Bitterfeld are said to be producing hydrogen peroxide for rocket propulsion.—Reuter.

Tito Gives Us The Dope

London, Sept. 13. Marshal Tito, in an interview reported by the Yugoslav News Agency Tanjug, said on Thursday that if his country were willing to subordinate itself to "the Anglo-Saxon imperialists" there would be "no incidents" with "certain powers."

Replying to questions submitted by a French correspondent, Tito said, according to Tanjug:

"Let us suppose for a second that Yugoslavia, instead of being a country which today is applying a programme for which the people's front stands, were a state willing to leave its economy in the hands of the Anglo-Saxon imperialists."

"Then there would be no criticism and no incidents would happen which would trouble Yugoslavia's relations with certain powers. Therefore this programme does not really emerge from the fact who rules a country, and what is the political organisation of such a country, but who exploits her economy and to what extent such a country is an instrument of imperialistic powers."—Associated Press.

Nehru Calls An Asia Conference

New Delhi, Sept. 12. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, head of the new Indian interim government, today addressed to the heads of 82 Asiatic countries (including Japan and the Soviet republics in Asia) an invitation to send delegates to an "Inter-Asian Relations" conference to be held in Delhi early next year.

The subjects to be discussed by the delegates include race conflicts, transition from colonial to national economy, economic cooperation among Asiatic countries, industrial development, labour and the welfare and status of women in Asiatic countries.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Council of World Affairs is in charge of the arrangements for the conference to be held between February 15 and March 31 next year.—Reuter.

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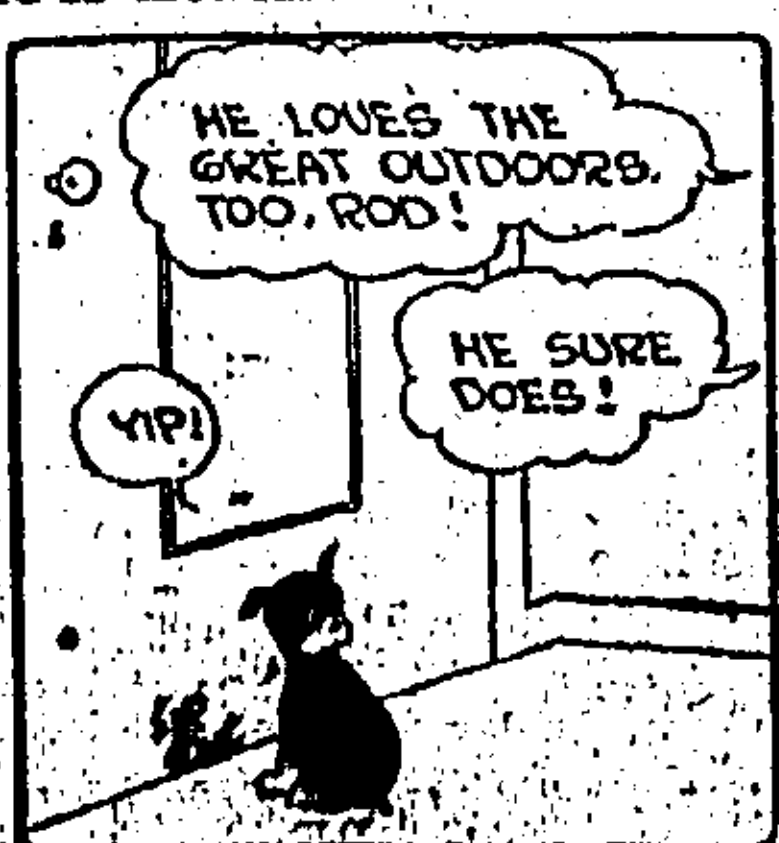
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BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



He'll Learn



BY EDGAR MARTIN



Claim For Furniture Taken By Japanese

'Boy' Wanchee Go At 8.30

The Young Moo Kung Wui—an association of hotel and club boys and household servants in European employ—recently submitted, through the Labour Office, an eight-point demand for better pay and improved working conditions.

Second of the men's demands was an eight-hour day for hotels and clubs, and off-duty at 8.30 p.m. for households.

Negotiations have been proceeding smoothly, and agreement on many points is believed to have been reached.

An eight-hour day for hotels and clubs is considered not unreasonable but the household servants' problem is a headache. For the servants to walk out sharp on the stroke of 8.30 is against established tradition. It is generally conceded, and the 'boys' are expected to see reason and agree to a modification.

The men have asked for an increase of 36 percent on 1941 wage scale, plus \$94 a month rehabilitation allowance.

Other demands include a day off weekly, a month's extra pay as Chinese New Year "cumshaw," a yearly bonus from the hotels and clubs and accident and sick relief.

MUSIC

The programme of the usual Sunday afternoon concert of gramophone music at the Catholic Centre, King's Building, at 3.30 p.m. today is:

Orchestra, Fantasia in "Greenland"; Piano, Sonata in D, No. 7 (Haydn); Orchestra, Eine Kleine Nachtmusik (Mozart); Contralto, "Il Mio Fernando" (Donizetti); Orchestra, "The Wand of Youth" Suite (Elgar); Piano and Orchestra, Concerto No. 2, in B flat Major (Brahms); Backhaus and the Saxon State Orchestra.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kam Fai, 22, unemployed, was committed for trial by Mr. W. H. Latimer at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday on a charge of armed robbery at Shang Tung Street on Aug. 8.

Two boatmen and three clerks were each fined \$100 by Mr. W. H. Latimer at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for loitering on two lighters alongside the s.s. Non Pareil on Aug. 31. S. I. Andrews prosecuted.

Mrs. Lily Lam, of No. 69 Kimberley Road, was fined \$10 by Mr. Latimer at Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, for possession of an unlicensed radio set. Mr. Dickinson of the Wireless Department prosecuted.

Charged with offering for sale three railway tickets outside the booking office of the Kowloon Railway Station, Tong Leung, 29, unemployed, was fined \$25 by Mr. W. H. Latimer at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. S. I. Askew prosecuted.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was imposed on Wong Kum-yuen, 22, by Mr. W. H. Latimer at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday for assaulting Ng Pak at Nathan Road near Waterloo Road, on Thursday. Lam Sui-cho, 25, unemployed, who assisted the first accused, was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

QUEEN'S RESTAURANT

29, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

DELICIOUS FOOD

SUPERIOR LIQUEUR

COLD BEER

PROMPT SERVICE

Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, yesterday reserved judgment in the case in which Dr. Harry Talbot, of 12 Bowen Road, claims the return of a dressing table and stool, a chest of drawers, a lamp and a table, taken by the Japanese and subsequently sold, from Mrs. Lam, of 1a Wongneichong Road.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong, for complainant, said it was the first case of its kind. Though Dr. Talbot was willing to come to an arrangement with Mrs. Lam and compensate her, he was acting on principle and believed he was morally entitled to return of the furniture.

Mr. Armstrong said Dr. Talbot's house was occupied by a Japanese after the occupation. The Japanese later moved to Happy Valley and took the greater part of Dr. Talbot's furniture.

After the liberation Dr. Talbot recovered some of the furniture from Happy Valley and traced the rest to Mrs. Lam, who said she was prepared to return the furniture provided he could produce proof of ownership.

The Custodian of Enemy Property refused to issue him with documents and Dr. Talbot took the case to the Police Court where the Magistrate refused to grant an order on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction.

On July 24 this year a letter was sent to Mrs. Lam demanding return of the furniture. The demand was refused.

Mr. Armstrong submitted that the only question for the court to consider was the circumstances under which Mrs. Lam bought the furniture.

Mr. J. M. d'Almeida Remedios, for Mrs. Lam, said his client purchased the furniture, together with other furniture, from a shop in Leighton Hill Road after the war for \$1,430.

Wong Shui-chao, owner of the Shui Chong Tai furniture shop, said his wife sold the furniture to

Mrs. Lam on Oct. 14 last year. He signed the receipt, which was produced in court.

Replying to Mr. Armstrong's witness denied telling Dr. Talbot that he had warned Mrs. Lam at the time of purchase that she would have to surrender the furniture if it was claimed. Wong admitted telling Dr. Talbot he was prepared to refund the money paid by Mrs. Lam to Dr. Talbot.

Mrs. Wong, wife of last witness, said she bought the furniture from hawkers and sold it to Mrs. Lam. She did not know it had been stolen.

To Mr. Armstrong witness said it had never struck her that the furniture was stolen property.

In evidence, Dr. Talbot said that after the war he contacted Wong several times. Wong told him he had warned Mrs. Lam at the time of purchase.

Judgment is expected to be given next week.

Mrs. Margaret Amanda Drysdale Guttering, of No. 4, Fung Fai Terrace, was granted a decree nisi by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, the Puisne Judge, at the Supreme Court yesterday against her husband, Mr. Oscar Guttering, of the Jardine Engineering Corporation.

TO KAU ACQUITTED

To Kau, who is being tried with Liu Yu-pui for the murder of Sub-Inspector A. S. Farquhar, was acquitted by Sir Henry Blackall, Chief Justice, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday when Mr. Hinshing Lo successfully submitted that there was no case for To to answer.

A similar submission regarding Liu was overruled by His Lordship.

Testifying in his own behalf, Liu said that he was hiding on the verandah when Inspector White and Sub-Inspector Farquhar arrived. He heard many shots.

When the firing stopped he dropped his revolver on the verandah and walked out of the flat. As he was descending the staircase he was arrested.

To Mr. Lo, Liu denied that he had struggled with S/I. Farquhar in the rear bedroom, in which the police officer met his death and that he had at any time been in other rooms apart from the front sitting room.

Accused said that he was wearing the same clothing that day as he was yesterday.

The case was adjourned to Monday morning.

ELECTRICITY STOLEN

A tea house master, Chan Fook, and his clerk, Chan Sui-fai, were charged before Mr. Horace Lo at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with larceny of electricity from the China Light & Power Company, at No. 167, Bulkeley Street, on Sept. 11.

Both pleaded guilty.

It was stated by the prosecution that the wires in the accused's premises were found connected with the mains outside the house. Accused were using current without payment.

Both accused were fined \$100 and ordered to pay \$100 each as compensation to the China Light.

HE KNOWS NOW

Remarking that he had no alternative but to impose the maximum penalty, Mr. Horace Lo at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday sentenced Sum Wing-fui, 24, unemployed, to two years' hard labour for unlawful possession of a 38 revolver and six rounds of ammunition on Aug. 21.

Accused told the Court he did not know it was a serious matter to have an unlicensed revolver.

to be responsible for many of the conditions against which the dependent races have striven so long, and if the powers that be will not see the writing on the wall, and the old principle of a "free for all," "survival of the fittest," etc. should be the only one, then the system of colonial administration will have nothing to justify itself.

Let us admit the need for Income Tax in Hong Kong and we will be moving forward. To deny it is to admit that the forces of privilege are stronger than plain commonsense.

OLD TIMER.

Maths

Sir—"Old Resident's" statement in the "China Mail" of 12/9/46 to the effect that 16,000 deaths (estimated) in one year would give a rate of "1% of 1,000" must be due to a typographic error.

Apparently he assumed a population of 1,000,000, in which case 16,000 deaths would give a death rate of 10 per 1,000.

SIMPLE ARITHMETIC.

Police

'Sir—"Member of the R. N." who states that he is a former member of the British Police Force, should know better than write to the Press regarding the incompetence of the Chinese Constabulary.

I shall ask only two questions:—

What is the remuneration of a Chinese Policeman?

Is such remuneration sufficient to attract an intelligent Chinese to join the Hong Kong Police Force?

USE YOUR NUT.

RICE

It was officially announced yesterday that the ship which was despatched to Siam on Aug. 19 to bring a large cargo of rice to Hong Kong is expected to arrive here on Tuesday next, Sept. 17.

The ship is bringing about 40,000 bags, which will enable the rice ration to be maintained.

WARDENS ORGANISE

Yeung Kwong English Evening School is being organised for the benefit of former A.R.P. Warden who cannot afford to pay school fees.

Mr. Peter Ng, Tann Kwong, former teacher of Wah Yan College, is to take charge of the school, at 246-252 Des Voeux Road, West. Mr. A. E. M. Rafeek, former District Warden of U.I. "A" has presented 60 scholarships for the first school term which will last five months, while Messrs. Li Yik Man and Lo Chi Ki each donated ten, and Mr. Solomon Rafeek five. It is hoped that more scholarships will be donated by other members of the corps.

Opening day will be Oct. 1.

FLOWER SALE

The Tung Wah Hospital is conducting a sale of flowers to the public today to raise funds. Nurses of the hospital as well as about 600 school children who have volunteered their services, will act as sellers in the streets.

It is officially stated that the China Youth Society, which at one time had a number of children under its charge, has ceased to function. The children are now either being accommodated at the King's Park Orphanage, or have returned to their relatives.

Smallpox Warning

The health authorities have issued another warning about the dangers of smallpox and an appeal to the public to get vaccinated. A Government spokesman said yesterday that 178 persons have died from smallpox in Hong Kong since the beginning of 1946. Others attacked by the disease have been blinded or badly disfigured.

He warned that young girls who become infected with smallpox may lose all their beauty, while expectant mothers often lose their babies and even their own lives.

"It is the duty of every good citizen to be vaccinated against smallpox, every four years," added the spokesman. "Hong Kong is afflicted by a very virulent type of smallpox, but the one safeguard is to be vaccinated."

The medical and health authorities have established a number of vaccination stations where vaccinations are given free. The full list of these stations follows:

Hongkong Island:

Tan Yuk Hospital, Western Street, Mondays to Fridays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Sai Ying Pun Hospital, Queen's Road West, Mondays to Fridays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Tung Wah Hospital, Po Yan Street, Mondays to Fridays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Tung Wah Eastern Hospital, Solukpoo, Mondays to Fridays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Eastern Chinese Public Dispensary, Stone Nullah Street, Mondays to Fridays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Central C.P.D., Aberdeen Street, Mondays to Fridays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Shaukiwan C.P.D., Main Street, West, Mondays to Fridays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Western C.P.D., Third Street, Mondays to Fridays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Aberdeen C.P.D., Island Road, Aberdeen, Mondays to Fridays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Port Health Office, Fire Brigade Building, Des Voeux Road, Central, Mondays to Fridays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Queen Mary Hospital, Pokfulam (for Pokfulam Residents only) Mondays to Fridays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Kowloon Peninsula:

Kowloon Hospital, Argyle Street, Mondays to Fridays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Kwong Wah Hospital, Kwong Wah Street, Mondays to Fridays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Yau-mat C.P.D., Kan Sau

GREATEST GOOD OF GREATEST NUMBER

On Sept. 15 the Hong Kong Government is taking over the wholesale marketing of vegetables in Kowloon. From the day forward all the vegetables that pass into Kowloon from the New Territories, or are imported from China, must be brought to a new Government Wholesale Market where they will be sold direct to the retailers by public auction, said Father T. Ryan, Acting Superintendent of the Agriculture and Forestry Department in a broadcast over ZBW last night.

This action, which is contrary to the traditional Hong Kong practice of leaving the business to private initiative, is the outcome of a frank admission on the part of the Government that it is dissatisfied with the way in which its vegetable supplies have been handled in the past. Not enough have been grown locally to supply the public need, and not enough have come from the neighbouring parts of China—and they have not been grown and they have not been imported because the price which they obtained in Hong Kong did not make it worth while to the growers and the importers to produce or handle more. Yet the public in Hong Kong are only too well aware that it is not their fault if those who grow vegetables are not well paid for them, for they are paying the price, and throughout a large part of the year a very stiff price indeed.

This matter of high prices for vegetables and shortage of supplies on the very edge of a great farming district, is not merely a post-war phenomenon, it is one that has aggravated both Government and people for many years. Some such measure as that which is now being adopted has been frequently considered, but it was always put off in the hope that the existing system would reform itself. It has not done so, therefore now when food problems are much too pressing to justify any further delay the Government is adopting a new system.

When a Government does something of this kind it has a very serious obligation to give to the public the fullest information on the subject, and it is part of that obligation which I am trying to fulfil now.

The first thing naturally that you will want to know is what the plan is and how it is going to be worked. The system is in reality very simple. Up to the present the marketing of locally grown vegetables has been carried on by wholesale dealers who collected them from the New Territories and sold them in Kowloon.

The principle is the same for dealing with produce that is imported into Kowloon by train or by sea. Vegetables that come by train are brought to Yau-mat Railway Station, and those that come by boat are landed at a designated wharf, the end of Waterloo Road, and from there to two points they are brought by Government lorries to the market. As the handling cost of these vegetables is much less than for those brought by private trucks, the commission charged for them is only half of that paid for the others.

That is the system. It is simple and easily workable, and gives direct to the consumer the goods at the lowest possible price. Both market stall holders and licensed hawkers, have declared themselves well satisfied and ready to give the fullest co-operation. It is only natural that they should, for they stand to gain by it. Procedure is simplified, all the dealing is by open sale, and when sales are direct from grower to retailer both necessarily profit.

So much then for the operation of the system. But there are other things that you will want to know about it. One is: Where do we, the ordinary public, come in? Are we going to be benefited or not? As often happened before, is poor John Citizen going to be left out in the cold, with prices as high as ever and vegetables, for some reason or other, just as scarce as before? The answer to that is: Yes, the system is designed for the benefit of the consumer just as much as for the grower, and one of the primary aims of it is to give more and better and cheaper vegetables to the people of Hong Kong. I shall come to the "more and better" in a few minutes, but just now I want to assure you of the fact that vegetables will be cheaper.

I cannot assure you of a sudden and drastic reduction in the price of vegetables, but I can assure you that in all these matters, the assurance I do give you is that every reduction in price will be passed on to the consumer. You will find that the price of all the main vegetables displayed daily in every retail market, so you will be able to see for yourselves that you are not being charged too much.

Another thing you will want to know is: What about those who carried on the wholesale vegetable business before? Is this charge going to cause such dislocation and unemployment and hardship that it is merely helping some at the expense of others who are the consumers? There is a very doubtful benefit on this point I am glad to be able to give the assurance that little hardship will be caused. Every change causes some dislocation, but one like to interfere with the regular running of established ways of business, but the guiding principle must always be: "The greatest good of the greatest number." The people who are the greatest number, by the change are, in the first place, the farming population of the New Territories and of those areas of South China that supply Hong Kong with vegetables, and in the second place, the general public who are the consumers. Those who are going to be affected do not deal exclusively in vegetables, they handle many other commodities as well, and in fact since the liberation of the Colony, owing to lack of transport, they have developed their business along other lines to a much greater extent than before the war. In these post-war days there have been many new developments in Hong Kong business, and those who are best able to take advantage of them are the old-established firms who know everything that it is to be known about trading in Hong Kong. These are the firms who deal in vegetables among other things. It is always to be expected that anyone should be disturbed by the introduction of any benefit, however widespread, but there is every certainty in the present instance that any hardship which will be caused, and which will be of short duration, and that what definitely will be secured will be "the greatest good of the greatest number."

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

The following passengers left for Shanghai yesterday by the s.s. "Wing Sang"—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Joy and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Wong, the Rev. F. N. Macarini, Messrs. A. K. Forsyth, C. M. Pryce, H. V. Hely, W. J. A. Forsyth, J. Forsyth, Mr. William Gordon, Yales, Mr. Williams, Chan Kiy-um, Lau Sou-ching, Kwa Tak-cheung, Lei Shan-lan, Chung Wan-cho, Lam Chiu-wing and George O. M. Mrs. A. S. Ekin and Miss D. M. Shulevsky.

Passengers who left yesterday for Singapore by the s.s. "Penitence" included Messrs. R. B. Cashman, D. E. Calder, W. McCall, D. A. Davies, F. W. Trevis, I. P. De Sherbini, R. Mitchell, A. C. Groves, Q. H. Sang-poy, Yung Pin-ki, Lim Kae-luo, Chai Kim-wo, Lo Tsin-cho and Wai Wei-yuen; Mr. and Mrs. Moh Loh-chuan, and the Misses P. Su Galk Choo, Yung Wan-hong and Ching Shu-hua.

Passengers who left yesterday for the Peninsula Hotel on Thursday included Mr. T. T. Shen, Mr. C. K. Pitt, Capt. Kook, Capt. Papalik and Mr. J. L. Lim.

Departure from the Peninsula Hotel on Thursday included Mr. M. S. White, Miss E. Ogilvie, Capt. A. McGuire, Messrs. Bagnall, Hatfield, Johnson, Parker, Tibbels, Arvans, Bertino, Ferguson, W. G. Anderson, M. Bennett and J. W. Wilson.

A further remand of one week was granted in the case of Li Fong-lam, 28, unemployed, by Mr. Horace Lo at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday at the request of the prosecution. Li was charged with attempting to shoot Tooi Man-hing and Lung Fai on the staircase of No. 12, Ki Lung Street, on the evening of Aug. 17, with a revolver, assault with intent to rob and possession of arms and ammunition.

WAR CRIMES TRIAL

ACCUSED SAYS HE ALWAYS DID POWS FAVOURS

IMPOSSIBLE LIAR

The case against Yu Kwok-wah, charged with receiving 65 100-lb. bags of sugar and 13 cases of canned milk, knowing them to have been stolen, was dismissed by Mr. Horne at the Nanking War Crimes Tribunal, after a prosecution witness had been called an "impossible liar."

At another prosecution witness, at present not in the case, Sub-Inspector Collins, asked for withdrawal of the charge against the accused.

Mr. Leo d'Almada instructed by Mr. D. H. Blake appeared for the defence.

Wong Sau-pak, previously sentenced to prison for larceny of the sugar and milk, gave evidence at yesterday's hearing.

The prosecution asked the Court to treat him as a hostile witness, and Mr. Leo d'Almada asked what had happened to the goods.

Mr. d'Almada then said that the goods had been returned to the owner, and that the proceeds given to the poor.

GENERAL SAKAI EXECUTED

(Continued from Page 1.)

General Sakai was executed by the Japanese in the way to the execution ground.

There was no signal and no word of command before the first shot was fired. Takashi fired his first shot through his legs, and then moved forward, his hands and tongue moving frantically. Then blood gushed through his shirt.

General Sakai, who was in a single and trousers felt his head which had stopped beating, and went through Takashi's neck.

"Very Good"

Takashi was then strung up on a bamboo pole like a pig and carried to a roughly dug grave, headed by an unarmoured soldier.

Takashi was the first important Japanese war criminal tried and executed in Nanking. He was brought from Tokyo this summer for trial and was sentenced by a Chinese War Crimes Court.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek confirmed the sentence and the execution was carried out to day.

Sakai was the man in charge of operations against Hong Kong in 1941.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14

Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 9.30 a.m. (Ord.) 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kowloon) 10 a.m.
Straits (Post) 2 p.m.
Bangkok (Prosper) 3 p.m.
Batavia and Bangkok (Kwong) 4 p.m.
Bangkok (Tianan) 3 p.m.
Zhenhai (Hiram S. Maxim) 3 p.m.
Moscow, Svatov and Saigon (Airmail) 3 p.m.
Airmail for Canton, Kunming and Chungking (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 15

Canton (Futshan) (Reg.) 5 p.m. 14/9, (Ord.) 5 a.m. 15/9.
Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kowloon) 10 a.m. 15/9.
Airmail for Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 5 p.m. 14/9, (Ord.) 5 a.m. 15/9.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16

Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Kowloon) 10 a.m.
Airmail for Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 5 p.m. 14/9, (Ord.) 5 a.m. 15/9.
Airmail for Canton, Shanghai, Tientsin and Peking (C.A.T.C. Plane) (Reg.) 5 p.m. 14/9, (Ord.) 5 a.m. 15/9.

At yesterday's resumed hearing of the War Crimes case against Nilmori Genchiro, accused, testifying on his own behalf, denied the allegations of prosecution witnesses and said that P.O.W.'s were "all right" with him and when they asked favours he was always ready to oblige.

Accused admitted slapping two Canadian soldiers but said that he did so on orders.

The opening address by the defence was read out by Major Gray on behalf of Mr. Takahashi, after which accused was called to take the stand.

Nilmori, speaking in English, said that as interpreter he had no authority to make decisions.

Accused was involved in the transportation of POWs to Japan by the "Lisbon Maru."

Continuing his evidence, accused said that in the "Lisbon Maru" he did interpreting and typed nominal rolls. There were 1,816 POWs and 700 Japanese soldiers on board.

About 400 POWs were in hatches 1 and 3 and 1,000 in No. 2. Col. Stewart was free to see Lieut. Wada at any time.

After POWs had been embarked Lieut. Wada discussed with Col. Stewart the daily routine.

Accused said that a "black out" was observed and lights put out by 9 p.m. About 400 men were allowed up on deck at one time each day. Water was drawn between 10 and 12 in the morning and between 2 and 4 in the afternoon.

Accused said that some of the men became sick and were placed on deck.

When the ship was torpedoed at 7 a.m. on Oct. 1, 1942, accused went to No. 2 hatch to look for Lieut. Wada but could not find him.

Accused saw Lieut. Wada on the bridge and asked him what should be done and was told that the POWs should be placed inside the hatch.

This message was conveyed by witness to Col. Stewart. Some men began to put on the covers of the hatches. This was necessary because a gun at the end of the ship was being put into action against the submarine and ammunition had to be conveyed from the fore part of the ship.

Lieut. Wada ordered buckets for urinal purposes in the hatches and accused looked for the necessary buckets.

Lieut. Wada requested the POWs, through witness, not to get excited but to keep quiet. Col. Stewart asked for permission to remain on deck to see what was going on. The request was refused by Lieut. Wada, who said that if there was any news, he would let Col. Stewart know.

Lieut. Wada spoke in Japanese and accused interpreted.

Later, accused was asked to tell Col. Stewart that a rescue boat was coming and accused went down the hatch to do so.

Gunfire

Accused said that gunfire against the submarine continued all morning. An aeroplane came over at about 8.30 a.m. to locate the submarine. At 10.30 a.m. two more aeroplanes appeared and a message was dropped which intimated that a rescue boat was coming.

Col. Stewart asked Lieut. Wada to see if he could get anything to eat. Lieut. Wada replied that the Japanese were not eating, so Col. Stewart pointed out that he had brought private rations on board and asked that he be allowed to obtain them.

Lieut. Wada said that they were too little for so many men. Col. Stewart became a little peeved and pointed out that as they were his private rations, he could get them when he wanted to do so.

Accused spoke to the officer who had the key to the room but the latter said that as Lieut. Wada had refused permission he could do nothing.

At about 3 p.m. three small gunboats and a destroyer came and the Japanese officers and soldiers were transferred to them.

Accused and other members of the crew of the "Lisbon Maru" as well as the POWs had to remain till next day.

A pump was received from one of the rescue boats and was handed to the men in hatch No. 3. Apart from this nothing else was done.

Communication between the "Lisbon Maru" and the rescue boats was maintained by a signaller.

Lieut. Wada ordered two guards to be placed at the entrances of the hatches. Hatch covers were not put on during the day but at about 7 p.m. accused noticed that hatch covers were on, with wedges to allow air through. It was raining. There were two air chutes leading into No. 2 hatch and one chute in No. 1 and No. 3 hatches.

FR. JACQUINOT DEAD

Berlin, Sept. 13.

Father Emile Jacquinot, French Jesuit who during the Sino-Japanese war in 1938 interceded with the Japanese to spare Shanghai from indiscriminate bombing, died on Tuesday of pernicious anemia. He was 68 years old and has headed the Vatican mission in Berlin since January. In Shanghai the Jesuit organized a refuge zone to shelter all women and children which the Japanese respected. For this he was commended by the American and British Governments. — Associated Press.

that he had been rough to POWs. In December 1943, accused was involved in the conveying of POWs from Hong Kong to Japan by the "Toyama Maru."

Accused was informed that there was trading between POWs and members of the crew. Accused was asked to interpret at the investigation. Trading between POWs and members of the crew was not allowed.

Accused asked the POWs, who were lined up, whether any of them had been exchanging clothing with the crew. As no one answered a kit inspection was ordered. Two POWs were discovered to be short of sweaters. Accused could not remember the names of the men but they admitted having traded their sweaters.

Slapped

Accused was ordered to slap the men and he did so with his hands. Sgt. Sakai, who was in charge of the investigation, then took off his belt and beat them. The sweaters were recovered from the Steward and returned to the soldiers.

Accused heard about the escape of some soldiers in August 1942. He was asked to interpret. He asked the soldiers why they had escaped in a stormy day and they replied that they had been waiting for such a day. They were also asked how they expected to reach Canada. The answer was that they hoped to get to Chungking, then to India and finally to Canada. They expected to take six months to accomplish this. That was all accused asked them. Hearing was then adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

Gendarme Says Arculli Was A "Metti"

Kawamoto Kanni, gendarme officer now under sentence of death, gave evidence at Central Court yesterday that as a result of investigations conducted into an alleged spy ring in 1944 on information he had received from F. M. el Arculli which turned out to be unreliable his promotion in the Gendarmerie was deferred and he was transferred to Canton.

Arculli is charged under the Defence regulations with having between November 1944 and February 1945 assisted the enemy and did acts to prejudice the efficient prosecution of the war.

An unusual step was taken when at the request of the Crown Prosecutor, Mr. R. S. Smith, the Court was cleared while evidence in camera was taken from Dr. Chan.

Mr. Smith applied to the Magistrate, Mr. F. X. d'Almada, for Dr. Chan's evidence being taken in camera in the interests of public security.

Members of the Press and public were requested to leave the Court room.

Kawamoto Kanni said that he was formerly with the Gendarmes stationed in Hong Kong and was now under a death sentence. He knew accused. He met him in 1943. He talked to accused some time in the middle of 1944. He was a metti, Arculli told him about some persons and told him that they were engaged in espionage work and had transmitting sets. Accused gave him certain information about counter-propaganda. He gave witness information that messages were sent to Macao. The information was sent by sailors. Some were sent by letter and others written on the back of labels of brandy bottles.

Witness investigated the case. He gave Arculli certain orders and told him to investigate. This he did with the result that the Gendarmes arrested those mentioned. Two or three escaped arrest.

Among those arrested were Dr. Chan, Dennis Victor, V. Y. Neada, A. M. Murphy and Key, a witness to the case.

A woman whose name was given by Arculli escaped to Waichow. After the arrest of these people they were interrogated. During the interrogation Arculli was placed among them to spy for witness. This was witness' idea as he knew that Arculli could speak English, Indian and Chinese. Witness could trust Arculli.

All Released

As there was no evidence to convict the arrested persons, after a month or so they were all released.

In reply to Mr. Smith, witness said that a metti did not generally receive pay but were compensated according to their work. Arculli was assisted by a grant of rations and received from 100 to 200 yen a month for six months.

After the release of the persons mentioned it was found that Arculli's information was not reliable and the Japanese started to investigate him. Arculli was banished to Macao.

As the result of this case witness did not get promotion and was later sent to Canton.

The next hearing will be on Monday afternoon.

The Charity Musical Festival, produced at the Star Theatre on Liberation Day in aid of Service Charities, realised a profit of HK\$651.90 after payment of expenses, and this sum had been donated to the Sailors, Soldiers and Air Force Association. The success of the show was due to the assistance freely given by civilian and service artists, the enthusiastic work put in by the stage staff, and the generous support of the public.

Smashing N. China Successes

Peking, Sept. 13.

Chinese Government troops scored four smashing successes in North China, including the capture of the Communist Army Headquarters for Eastern Hopei Province at Taunhwa, 90 miles northeast of Peking, independent press dispatches received here today said.

The Catholic newspaper, Social Welfare, said Government troops under General Fu Tso-yu striking behind artillery barrages and aerial bombardment captured Tsinling and Fengchen, the two Communist strongholds north of Taling.

These troops are reported to be pressing on south to relieve Taling which has long been besieged by Communists.

Four Chinese newspapers carried despatches saying that Government troops are driving northward deep into Jehol Province and have already captured Chifeng. — Associated Press.

MONEY MART

Yesterday was another featureless day for Chinese National Currency, and rates were stationary at \$1.29 for futures and \$1.49 for spot (for CN\$1,000).

Gold was weak at the opening at \$342 a tael but appreciated to \$347 at the close.

U.S. dollars were steady with buyers at \$4.64/\$4.75 Sterling and Australian pounds were quoted at \$15.90 and \$12.75 respectively, buyers.

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

Closing quotations were: —
Buying Selling
CN\$ CN\$
Gold per ounce 213,800 213,700
U.S. dollars 3.50 3.50
Hong Kong dollars 690 700
— Unofficial market.
— Associated Press.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice to Shareholders

All holders of shares in this Company are requested to register immediately the following particulars:—

1. Name in full.
2. Address.
3. Number of shares held.
4. Share Certificate numbers.
5. Distinguishing numbers of shares.

This information is required for the purpose of checking the Register of Members.

J. MOODIE

Acting Manager & Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th Sept. 1946.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

NOTICE

The undermentioned Schools will open on Thursday, 19th September, 1946, at the times stated:—

Central British School, Kowloon 9.00 a.m.
Quarry Bay Junior School. 8.30 a.m.
28 Kennedy Road Junior School. 8.30 a.m.

Registered pupils up to 11 years will attend the school nearest their homes. Those of 11 years and over will attend Central British School, Kowloon.

T. R. ROWELL,

DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION.

NOTICE TO SAFE DEPOSIT BOX OWNERS AND SAFE CUSTODY RECEIPT HOLDERS

A list of numbers of Safe Deposit Boxes and Safe Custody Receipts held in 1941 is posted in the Office of the Custodian of Property.

Claims of ownership must be made only in writing and accompanied by full particulars—name of Bank, number of receipt, and a description of contents.

N. J. PERRIN,

Acting Custodian of Property.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "GLENSTRAE"

Damaged cargo ex s.s. "Glenstrae" will be examined at Holt's Wharf between the hours of 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon on 14th & 15th September, and consignees' representatives are requested to be present at the time of examination.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong: 14th Sept. 1946.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES HOLDING

P. & O., B. I. & E. & A. BILLS OF LADING

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas will attend at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays within the free storage period to survey damaged cargo, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present. Unless consignees representatives are present at the Survey no claims can thereafter be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Agents:—
P. & O. S. N. Co.
B. I. S. N. Co. Ltd.
E. & A. S. S. Co. Ltd.

THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of The Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company (Second Floor, Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong) on TUESDAY, the 8th day of October, 1946, at 12 Noon for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and receiving their Reports together with Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1941, and for the period 1st January, 1942, to the 31st December, 1945, and re-electing a Director and the Auditors.

By Order of the Board,
E. H. P. WHITE,
Acting Secretary.

Hong Kong, 6th Sept. 1946.

THE MACAO ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Thirty-First Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Mezzanine Floor, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building, Hongkong, on Monday, the Sixteenth day of September, 1946 at 8 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Secretaries.

Shareholders are requested to inform the Company or the Secretaries the numbers of the shares held by them and also the numbers of the certificates.

THE HONG KONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

Notice to Shareholders
All holders of shares in this Company are requested to register immediately the following particulars:—

1. Name in full.
2. Address.
3. Number of shares held.
4. Share Certificate numbers.
5. Distinguishing numbers of shares.

This information is required for the purpose of checking the Register of Members.

J. MOODIE,
Acting Manager & Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th Sept. 1946.

Chinese Optical Co. OPTICIAN 67 QUEEN'S ROAD C

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Public Buildings, Telephone No. 2224.

Service Auction Rooms Auctioneers, Surveyors etc. Basement, French Bank Bldg., A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer. Telephone 31867.

PUBLIC AUCTION The Undersigned has received instructions from the Acting Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 17th September, 1946, commencing at 10.00 a.m., at the premises of

THE SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS, French Bank Building, Basement.

150 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:—

Wheat Flour, Rubber Shoe Soles, Rubber Tyres, Rubber Tyre Scrap, Gramophones and Records, Chinese Medicine, Acid Stearic, Face Powder, Hair Cream, Rouge, Perfumery, Water, Ladies' Clothing, Men's clothing, Old Clothing, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Kin Lee Godown, Ground Floor, West Point, where the goods are stored, will be open to inspection on 14th and 15th September, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A. E. B. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th Sept. 1946.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

50 WORDS \$1 FOR ONE INSERTION PREPAID, \$1 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL INSERTION. ADDITIONAL WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our offices for Box Nos. 82, 81, 82, 83, 84, 100, 102, 104, 106, 112, 113, 114, 117.

PERSONAL

YOUNG girl would like to make the acquaintance of a gentleman with a view to cultivating friendship and for outings, age 30 to 35. Write Box No. 117 "China Mail."

POSITION VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated or qualified navigating or diesel engineer officers for employment as Coast Staff Officers on the preventive ships of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Terms of employment may be obtained from the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, 4th Floor, Marina House, Queen's Road, Central.

POSITION WANTED

POSITION WANTED, as a SUPERINTENDANT with a SHIPPING COMPANY, or MANAGER in a First Class HOTEL, CLUB, or Former PURSER, CHIEF-STEWARD (Merchant Navy) Allied Nationality, 39 years old, good knowledge of languages (English, French, German, Italian). For many years employed by a most exclusive British Establishment in the Far East, would like to change his position. Kindly communicate to Box No. 119 "China Mail." Reply could be expected within one week.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED British Officers Barathra Uniform—height 5' 10" must be in good condition, Apply Box No. 118 "China Mail."

FOR SALE

"SAVAGE" high velocity 0.32 Automatic Pistol, \$200. Naval Binoculars (7x50) \$250. Piano, "Blauvelt's" London, beautifully cased, \$750. G.P.O. Box 415.

Service Auction Rooms

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A. E. B. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 14th Sept. 1946.

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

A MUSICAL LIKE NOTHING ON EARTH!



ADDED! LATEST MOVIE NEWS—First look inside the home of the ATOMIC BOMB...etc.

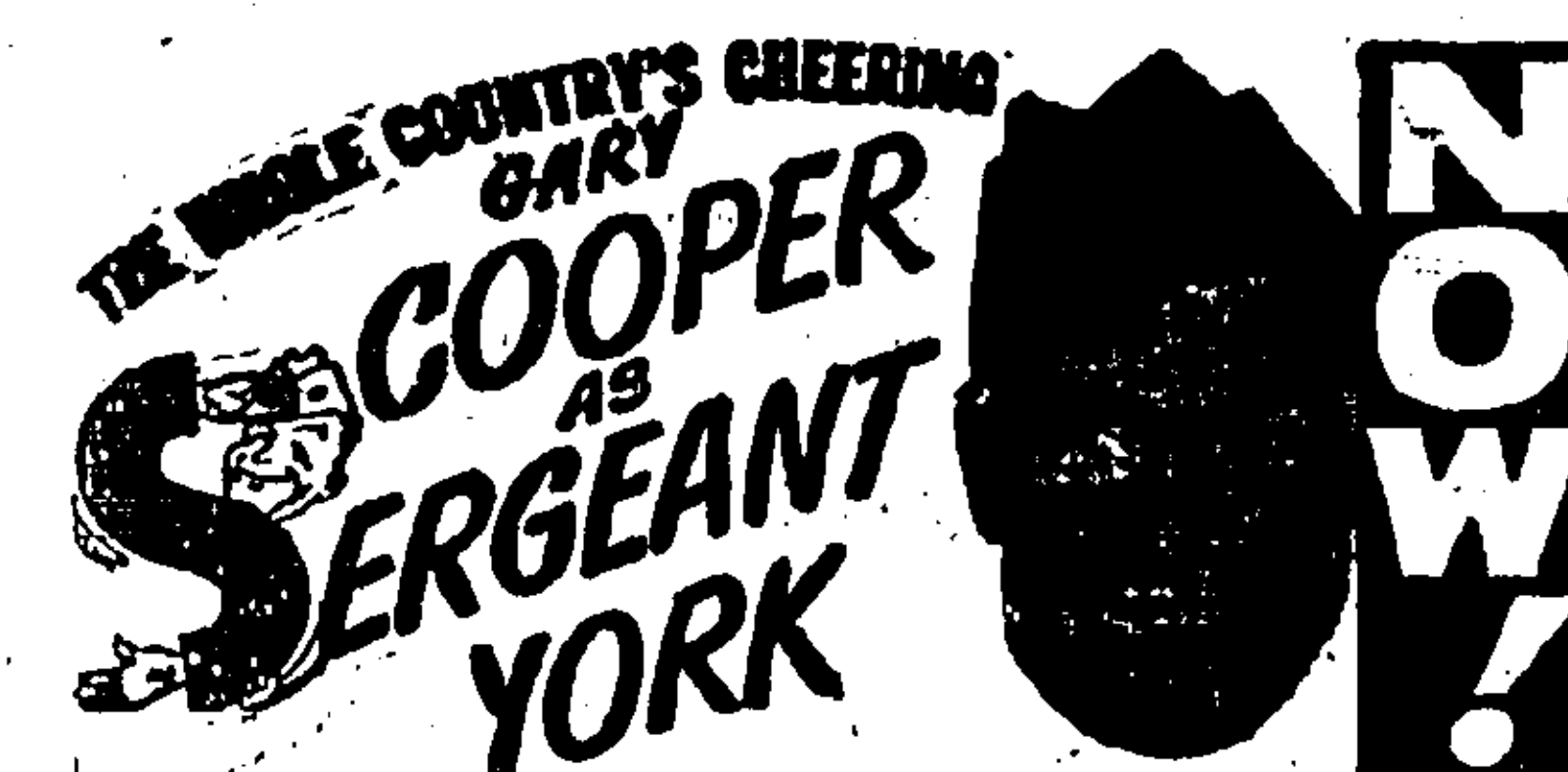
AIR **LINKS** AIR
CONDITIONED

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
STIRRING SAGA OF A
PATROL OF 13 HEROES!

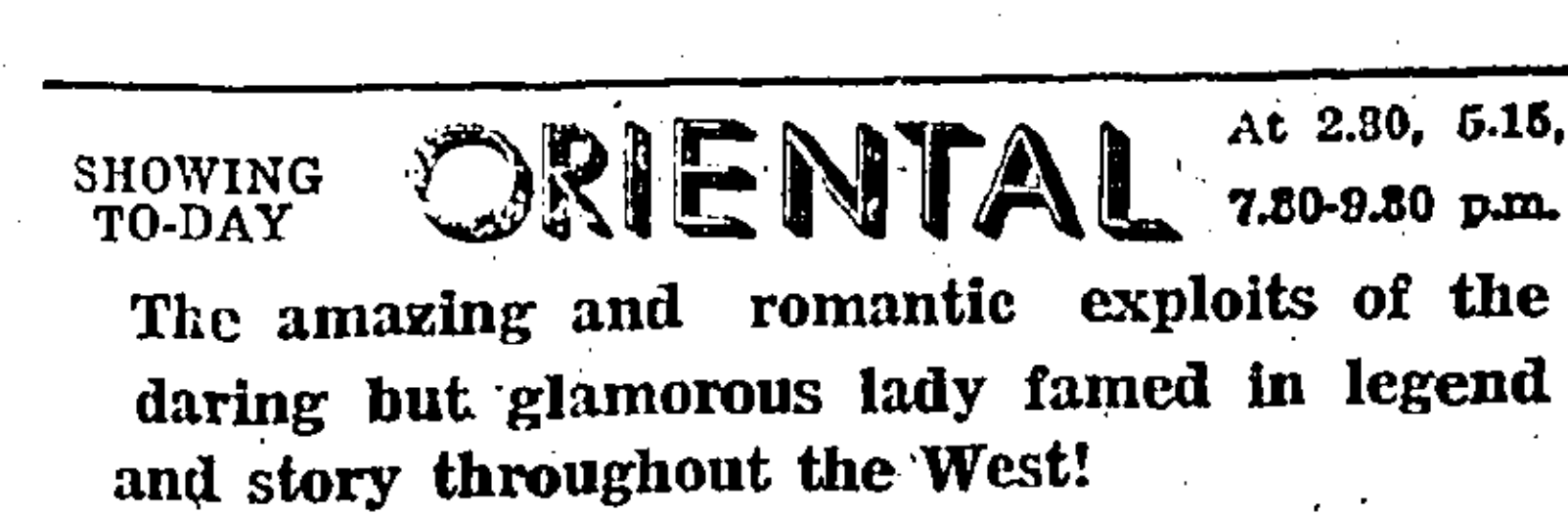


LEE THEATRE
TOWN BOOKING OFFICE
W. HAKING & CO. ALEXANDRA BLDG. GR. FL.
BETWEEN 11.00 A.M. AND 5.00 P.M. DAILY
Special Performance On Sunday 12.00 Noon
HUMPHREY BOGART
IN
"SAHARA"
SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

THE WHOLE COUNTRY'S CHEERING
COOPER
AS
SERGEANT YORK
A NEW WARNER BROS. TRIUMPH, WITH
WALTER BRENNAN • JOAN LESLIE • GEORGE TOBIAS
A HOWARD HAWKS PRODUCTION
Produced by Jesse L. Lasky and Hal B. Wallis
Original Screen Play by Albert Fishel & Henry Clarendon and Howard Cook & John Meehan
Story by the Screen Play by Albert Fishel & Henry Clarendon & John Meehan & John Meehan & John Meehan



SHOWING TO-DAY **ORIENTAL** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.50-9.30 p.m.
The amazing and romantic exploits of the
daring but glamorous lady famed in legend
and story throughout the West!



BELLE STARR
The Bandit Queen
RANDOLPH SCOTT
GENE TIERNEY
DANA ANDREWS • JOHN SHEPPARD
IN TECHNICOLOR!
4 SHOWS DAILY **CATHAY** At 2.30-5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
Wanchai Road, Wanchai.
The Romance that will live forever in your heart!
M-G-M's magnificent Triumph!
"THE WHITE CLIFFS OF DOVER"
Starring Irene DUNNE Van JOHNSON
Alan MARSHAL Frank MORGAN
TO-MORROW
"IMMORTAL SERGEANT"
A 20th Century-Fox PICTURE

Vyshinsky Gets A Challenge To Duel

Paris, Sept. 13.

The chairman of the Italian Political and Territorial Committee has received a letter from the Italian delegation protesting against words reported to have been used by M. Vyshinsky, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, at the Paris Conference that "Italian soldiers are better at running away than at fighting."

Widespread protests, including challenges to duel with Mr. Vyshinsky, have already followed the alleged use of these words.

The letter said that the Italian delegation wished to express "most painful surprise" that it should have been possible to make such statements which reflect so unjustly on the honour of all Italians who fought in the ranks of the Italian regular forces and with the resistance forces.

Impudence

The incident arose when Vyshinsky was replying to the statement of the Italian case presented by Signor Bonomi. He drew attention to the fact that it was not the Italians that in 1915 began the break-up of the Hapsburg monarchy and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, as claimed by Bonomi, but the "remarkable military suc-

cess of the Russian Army."

The version of the English translation revised by the Russian delegation to be included in the documents of the Paris Conference then continued: "with astonishing impudence Signor Bonomi told us here that it was Italian troops which freed the Slav peoples from German Imperialism, the very Italian troops which, incidentally, were literally rescued by the Russian defeat of the Austro-Hungarian armies."

Pistols For Two

Following his statement, Vyshinsky was challenged to a duel by Amadeo Pacifico, President of the Cuban Italian Association, "for insulting references" to Italy in speech at the Paris Conference.

In an open letter to Vyshinsky, published in Cuban newspapers, Pacifico wrote: "Having read in the daily press of your insulting references to my country, including that Italy is playing a double game and that Italian soldiers are better runners than fighters, I challenge you to a duel."

The Italian's conditions were: Pistols at 50 feet, the two parties advancing and firing until "one of us is dead."—Reuter.

HARVEST DAMAGE IN BRITAIN

London, Sept. 13.

A survey of Great Britain's harvesting as a whole reveals that losses because of bad weather are even greater than feared—some 50,000 tons of wheat, oats and barley have been damaged.

It is estimated, however, that with continued good harvesting weather now, the country can still yield more than 250,000 tons.—Reuter.

Free Press Covenant Proposed

New York, Sept. 13.

The American Society of Newspaper Editors has formally asked the United Nations to adopt at its General Assembly a covenant to establish world freedom of information and of the press.

The proposal has been submitted to the United Nations Economic and Social Council with the support of spokesmen for three of the big powers—Mr. Attlee, Mr. Byrnes and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

A specific programme, first submitted to the United Nations some time ago, was outlined to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation on Wednesday by Wilbur Forrest, president of the Society. The Editors' Society said on Thursday, "it is imperative that concrete action on world freedom of information should come from the United Nations Assembly this autumn."

They asserted that "delay beyond that time will not only discourage the world press, which showed an active interest during the first Assembly in London, but will tend to weaken faith in the United Nations itself."

"We believe," they said, "that if the peoples of the earth are to get along together in peace, there must be tolerance, goodwill and understanding. There is but one road leading to this imperative world estate and that is freedom of information, by which the peoples shall know and understand the problems of others. Our object is, in short, to spread the truth."—Associated Press.

U.S. Getting Too Cocky?

London, Sept. 13.

A Red Navy Admiral, quoted by Moscow Radio, says that United States naval superiority "inspires the more aggressive elements in the United States zone with a tendency towards far-reaching expansion."

"It is not difficult to see that these partisans of expansionist aspirations are preaching what is nothing else than a policy of force," Rear Admiral Shvedo declared in a "Pravda" article broadcast from Moscow.

Shvedo said that "the United States Navy is not intended for defence tasks and bears a markedly offensive character."—Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 13.

India is among the countries affected by a U.S. Department of Agriculture notification to foreign governments that they must buy their own meat products after September 30 from meat firms instead of through the American Government.—Associated Press.

BRIDGE NOTES

Bridge beginners are given so many rules to remember that we often wonder how they manage to get any fun out of the game. Bridge must really be a wonderful game to survive such school-room stuff. Actually, we can't think of any rule that doesn't have to be broken every once in a while—and there are some mis-called rules which ought to be broken more often than not!

South, Dealer.

East-West vulnerable.
S—3
H—K Q 9 6 3
D—K 7 6 3
C—J 8 2

S—A Q J 9
H—A 10 7
D—10 5
C—7 4

S—10 8 5
H—B 4
D—A J 9 8 4 2
C—A 5

The bidding:
South West North East
Pass 1S Pass 2C
2D 2S 3D 3S
Pass 4S Pass Pass
5D Dbl. Pass Pass
Pass

Let's take a simple case as an example. Years ago the pundits used to say "Never lead away from a King." Yet today, every good player can think of dozens of cases which absolutely demand such a lead, and what are you going to do when you hold all four kings? Even worse was the case of the Ace-Queen. To lead such a suit against a trump contract was almost as bad as trumping your partner's Ace! But sticking to that rule cost West the setting trick in today's hand.

West led the seven of clubs, and East's nine forced out South's Ace. Declarer couldn't see any real chance to make his contract, but tried for it by leading a heart at once. West took his Ace in a hurry, fearing that South had led a singleton heart. It was at this point that West should have cashed the Ace of spades. Obviously, the defence could not win more than one spade trick; and even if he happened to set up the spade King for South, it wouldn't do South any good.

But West shuddered at the thought of leading away from his spade Ace-Queen, so he led his other club. East won and, assuming that West wanted to over-ruff South, led another club. That allowed South to ruff with the Jack, draw trumps and discard his spades on the hearts.

MAJESTIC

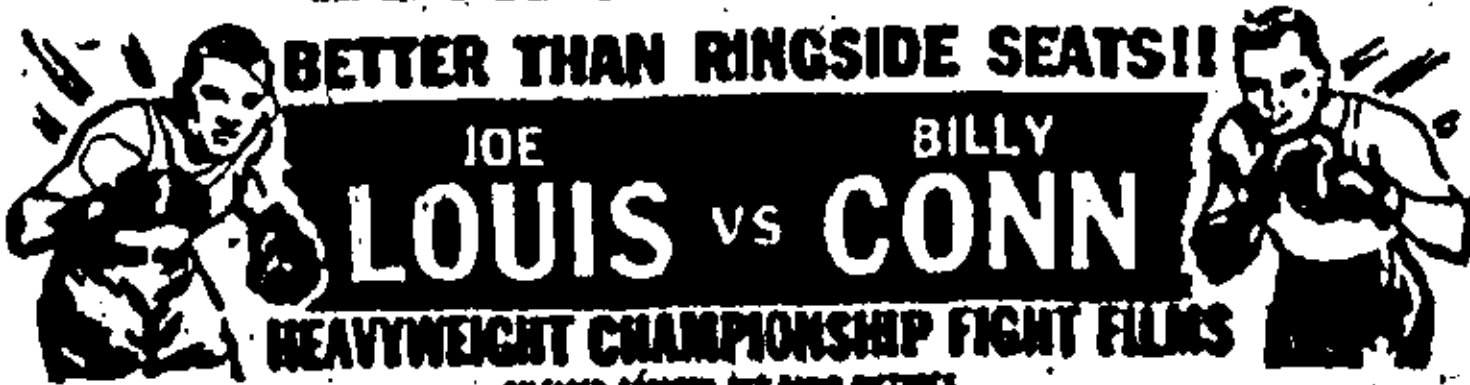
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AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
The story of 4 fates...8 lives...any one of which could be Yours!

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Barbara STANWYCK.
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NEXT CHANGE
"ONCE UPON A TIME"

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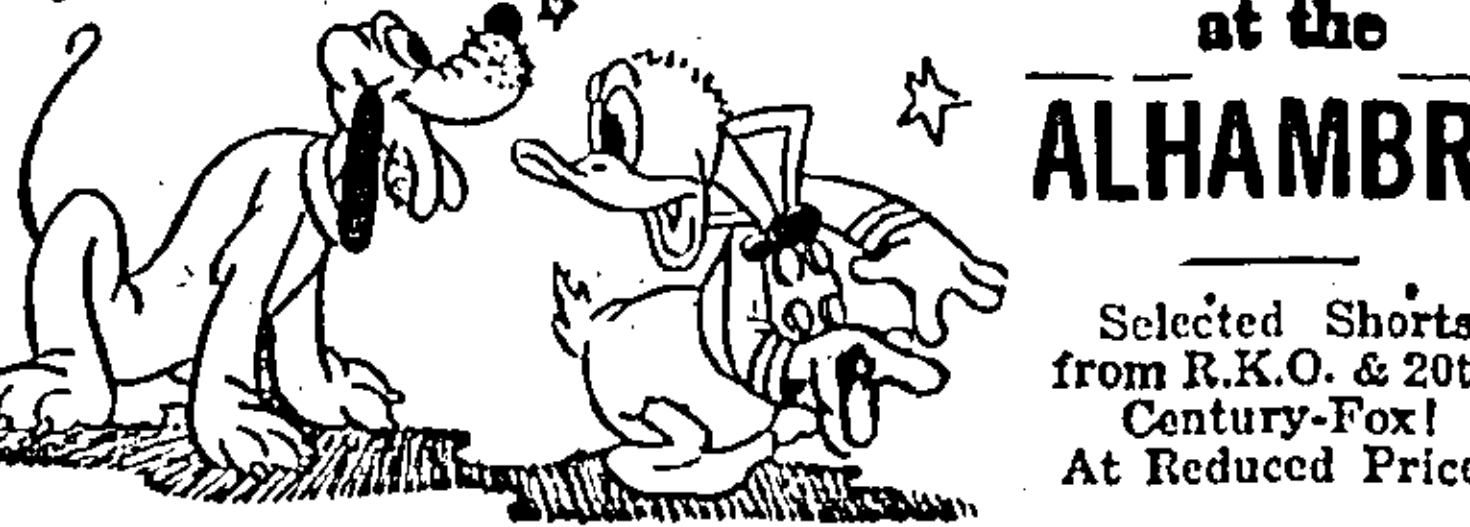
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2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.
A DOUBLE ATTRACTION!



— AND —



TO-MORROW
11.15 P.M.
at the
ALHAMBRA



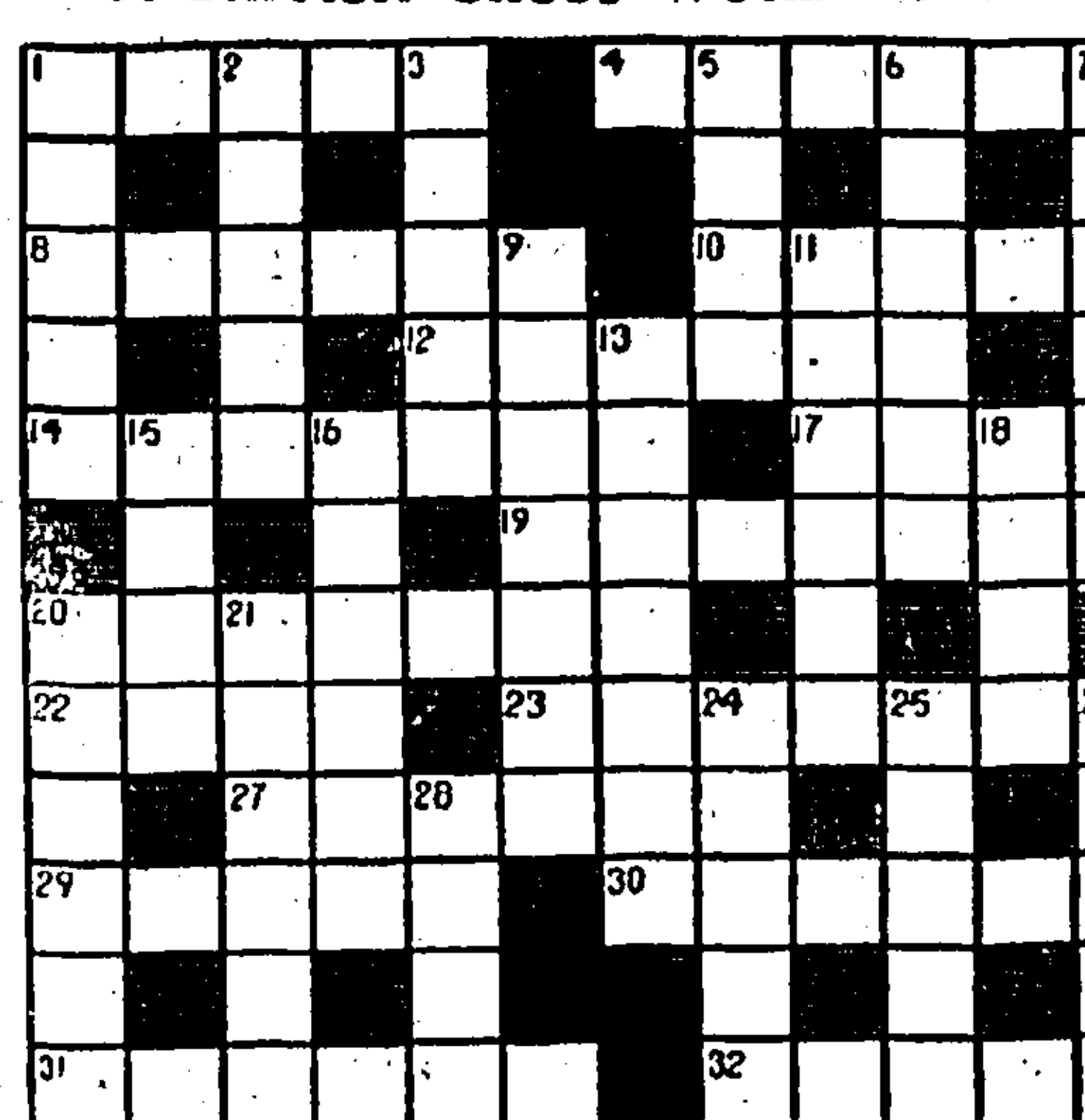
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each	per pair
Badminton Frame	22-23
Badminton Racket Resting	6-11
Basket Ball	22-32
Cricket Ball	5-11
Cricket Bat Youth	7-12
Hockey Ball	6-9
Hockey Stick	7-10
Squash Racket Resting	12-18
Table Tennis Bat	1-7
Tennis Frame	20-32
Tennis Racket Resting	7-23
Wristlet	3-6
Baseball & Softball Bat	6
Billiard Chalk	15-20
Billiard Cue	8
Billiard Cue Case	75
Cricket Net	4
Freshade	4
Golf Clubs Iron & Wood	12
Model Ribbon per inch	3-7
Playing Cards	3
Racket Head-over	5
Rugby Ball Case	25
Table Tennis Net	3-50
Tennis Net	35
Tennis Net Adjusting	11
Volley Ball Net	18
Cricket Boots	18-22
Running Shoes	12-20
Tennis Shoes	4-12
Football Goal Net	75
Hockey Inner Guards	4
per set	each
Golf Ties	22-4
Tombola Cards	1
Pyramon Suits Silk Emb.	37
Pyramon Gents Doublet	12
Pyramon Ladies Silk Emb.	22-55
1-cuff Underwear	70
Cuff Links	1
Face Towels	22-2.50
House Coat Silk Emb.	75
Kimonos Silk Emb.	65
Necktie Dragon	3
Scarfs	6-10
Sports Jersey	12
Badminton Frame Masterpiece	332
Cricket Ball	18
Golf Clubs Match Set Spalding	
Gold Medal 8 Irons & 3 Woods with 1 dot, Spalding	
Topflight Golf Balls	450
Hockey Ball	18
Squash Ball	8
Squash Frame	25-35
Tennis Ball	15-2
Tennis Frame Masterpiece	45
per pair	
Football Boot Laces Paton	80

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A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Across

- God of love.
- Breathe quickly.
- Unemotional.
- Song.
- With force.
- Kind of hawk.
- Follow.
- Tear.
- Past time of payment.
- Stir up.

Yesterday's Crossword

- ACROSS:—3. Ignorant; 8. Rout; 9. Maligner; 11. Beheaded; 13. Less; 15. Corporal; 18. Relegate; 19. Chap; 21. Plotting; 25. American; 26. Alkin. 27. Returned.
- DOWN:—1. Grab; 2. Hush; 4. Goad; 5. Ovid; 6. Angle; 7. Tires; 9. Major; 10. Legal; 12. Epoch; 14. Salin; 16. Retic; 17. Lemon; 19. Chair; 20. Alert; 21. Pier; 22. Late. 23. Inky; 24. Gang.

Down

- Pertaining to measurement.
- Of solids.
- Pillar.
- Stage presentation.
- Water-fowl.
- Lent.
- Strip.
- Zenious.
- Reflector.
- Retallation.
- Girl's name.
- Klone.
- Shelled fruits.
- Dishways.
- Part of the foot.
- Class.
- Musical instrument.
- Pare closely.
- Ireland.

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1st October

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"ANHUI" Amoy, Swatow, Saigon, Singapore
and Penang 7 a.m. 15th Sept.
"TSINAN" Shanghai Noon 15th Sept.
"KWETIANG" Swatow & Bangkok 2 p.m. 16th Sept.
"FOOCHOW" Shanghai 2 p.m. 17th Sept.
"NANCHANG" (No Passengers) Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin 2 p.m. 19th Sept.

ARRIVALS FROM

"NANCHANG" Singapore & Saigon 15th Sept.
"HANYANG" Tientsin 21st Sept.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"FATSAN" Sails 10 a.m. 15th Sept.
Arrives 1.30 p.m. 17th Sept.
Sails noon 19th Sept.
Arrives 2.30 p.m. 21st Sept.

Agents: **BLUE FUNNEL LINE****U. K. SERVICE**

Sailing	For
"ATREUS" 17th Sept.	Port Said, Liverpool via Straits.
"PROMETHEUS" late Sept.	do
Arriving	From
"BENRINNES" 26th Sept.	U.K. via Straits
"THESEUS" 22nd Sept.	do
"SAMOA" 28th Sept.	do
"SAMAFRIC" Early Oct.	do
"ANTILOCHUS" Early Oct.	do

NEW YORK SERVICE

Arriving	From
"GLAUCUS" 3rd week Oct.	New York

Agents:

AUSTRALIAN - ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**Sailing**

For
"YUNNAN" 3rd week Sept. Sydney and Melbourne.

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Please apply to:—**DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.**General Managers.
P. & O. Building, 5th floor. Tel: 23755.**CHINESE SHIPPING DEPT.**

20 Connaught Road, Central. Tel. 24639.

The HO HONG STEAMSHIP Co. (1932) Ltd.**S.S. "HONG KHENG"**Sailing to Amoy & Swatow 17th September
Loading for Singapore and Penang 23rd September

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New York Exchanges

New York, Sept. 12.
American A/C Sterling 4.03-7/16, American A/C Sterling 3 Months 4.03-7/16, 4.03-9/16, On Sweden 27.82, 27.85, France 84, 84 1/2, Switzerland (Official) 24.00, 24.25, Switzerland (Free) 24.15 offered, Spain 9.20, Portugal 4.04b, 4.05a, Australia 3.23, New Zealand 3.25, South Africa 4.02 1/2, British East Africa 20.25, India 30.20, China 3.320b, 3.380b, Argentine (Official) 29.78, Argentine (Free) 24.74 offered, Brazil 5.45, Bolivia (Official) 2.00, Bolivia (Free) 2.38, Chile (Official) 5.10, Chile (Free) 3.25, Chile (Export) 4.00, Colombia 66.98, Cuba 100, Ecuador 7.00a, Guatemala 100, Holland 37.78, 20.60, 20.63, Peru 15.50, Uruguay 50.00b, Venezuela 29.00, Netherlands West Indies 53.05, Dutch Guiana 53.35, Montreal on London 4.02, Montreal on New York 90.00, Swiss Bank Notes rate 28.00, 30.00, Belgian Franc 2.28, 2.28 1/2.—Reuter.

N.Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, Sept. 13.
A tired looking stock market generally did little either way as sellers and buyers reverted to caution and activity tapered to the highest of the week. Yesterday's brisk rally extended moderately at the opening but failed to hold when Motors weakened and a number of Rails stepped into the minus column. For a while losses ranged from fluctuations to 7 points. Extreme setbacks were then reduced or converted into modest advance by midday. Trends were cloudy at the close. Transfers were around 2,000,000 shares.
American Tobacco yielded 7 points on a single sale and Chrysler was off 3 points. Lessor casualties were General Motors, Great Northern, Douglas Aircraft and Southern Railway.
The Dow Jones closing:—Stocks 62.68, 20 Industrials 171.70, 15 Rails 50.36, 10 Utilities 35.02.
Closing stock quotations:—Adams Express 15, Alaska Junco 5 1/2, American Can 87 1/2, American Smelting 40, American Telephone 17 1/2, American Tobacco 76, American Waterworks 169 1/2, Anaconda Copper 37 1/2, Aviation Corporation 7 1/2, Baldwin Locomotive 22 1/2, Barnardall 22 1/2, Bendix Aviation 34 1/2, Bethlehem Steel 92 1/2, Boeing Aircraft 24 1/2, Borden Co. 46, Canadian Pacific 140 1/2, J. I. Case 36 1/2, Chrysler 90, Colgate 21 1/2, Commercial Solvents 21 1/2, Corn Products 62, Dupont de Nemours 177, Eastman Kodak 21 1/2, Electric Light & Power 10 1/2, General Electric 39 1/2, General Motors 55, Goodrich 63 1/2, Goodyear 58 1/2, Homestake Mining 37 1/2, International Harvester 80, International Paper 40, International Tel & Tel 19 1/2, Johns Manville 121, Kennecott Copper 43 1/2, Montgomery Ward 22 1/2, National Distillers 24, National Lead 29 1/2, New York Central 17 1/2, Packard Motors 7 1/2, Pan-American Airways 15 1/2, Pennsylvania RR 81 1/2, Radio Corporation 10 1/2, Real Silk 19 1/2, Republic Steel 28 1/2, Reynolds Tobacco 37 1/2, Schenley 87, Sears Roebuck 38 1/2, Shell Oil 81, Socony Vacuum 15, Southern Pacific 48 1/2, Standard Brands 40 1/2, Standard Oil of Calif. 51, Standard Oil of N.J. 65 1/2, Studebaker 22 1/2, Union Bag 27 1/2, Union Carbide 94 1/2, U.S. Rubber Co. U.S. Steel 71, Westinghouse 24 1/2, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 64 1/2.—Associated Press.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Sept. 12.
Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent, Short Money 1/2 to 1, Bank Bills, 3 Months 17/32, Bank Bills, 6 Months 9/16 to 1, Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 1 to 1 1/4, Fine Trade Bills 6 Months 1 1/2 to 2 1/2, Treasury Bills, 2 Months 1/2 to 17/32, Treasury Bills 3 Months 1/2 to 17/32.—Reuter.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, Sept. 13.
Grains opened from an initial decrease but were unable to make progress above the preceding day's close. Prices were mixed.
Oats were supported by the Canadian wheat board's action in rescinding the order prohibiting the export of oats except for human consumption. Wheat, January \$1.05 1/2; Corn, January, \$1.31 1/2 to 1 1/2; Oats ahead, September, 78 1/2.—Associated Press.

LONDON SILVER & GOLD

London, Sept. 12.
Silver, Spot, per fine oz. 55 1/4d, Silver, Forward per fine oz. 55 1/4d, Bar Gold, Fine, 999.9, 178 1/2.—Reuter.
Wholesale, Sept. 12.
October 178 1/2 to 178 3/4, Associated Press.

Exchanges in London

London, Sept. 12.
On New York 4.02b, 4.03b, Montreal 4.02, 4.04, Zurich 17.36, 17.39, Stockholm 14.47, 14.50, Buenos Aires unquoted, Brazil 75.441b, Brazil (sellers) unquoted, Uruguay unquoted, Belgium 107.50, Paris & French Empire 470.50, 480.30, Syria 881, 885, Lisbon 99.80, 100.20, Swiss Bank Notes Middle 17.25, 17.50, Netherlands West Indies 7.58, Netherlands East Indies 10.68, 10.70, Holland 10.85, Panama 4.02, 4.04, Denmark 19.32, 19.30, Prague 201, 202, Norway 19.98, 20.02.
Forward Rates: One Month:—United States 1/2 p. 1/2 D, Canada 1/2 p. 1/2 D, Switzerland 1/2 p. 1/2 D, Sweden 1 1/4 p. 1 1/4 D, Paris 40 cents, 40 cents, Holland 1 cent 1 cent.
Bank of England Clearing Rates: Madrid 44.00, Italy 71.25, Free Market Rates: India 17.94, 18.00, Australia 125, 125.50, New Zealand 124.37, 125, South Africa 100, 100.50, Tehran 125, 130, Alexandria 97.375, 97.625, Singapore 24 1/2, 24 1/2, Hongkong 1/2-1/16, 1/3-1/16, Philippines 8.10, 8.15, Rangoon 1/5-1/16, 1/6-1/16, Shanghai unquoted.
Special A/C Rates: Lima 26.10, 26.10, Lapaz 168.62, 170.32, Valparaiso 100.625, 101.360, Turkey unquoted.
Central American A/C Rates: Mexico 10.45, 10.65, Bogota 7.00, 7.06.—Reuter.

Steel To Be Nationalised

London, Sept. 13.
It is understood that the Government may bring in a bill to allow the taking over of the principal concerns in the steel industry.
Shares would be acquired at a rate to be fixed by arbitration and this would enable the Government to appoint its directors to the boards.
After much controversy, a large measure of public control over the steel industry was decided upon some time ago by the Government. It felt that it was the only certain way of carrying out the necessary reforms through a very complicated industry.
To do this, it is essential that the state should acquire a controlling interest in the principal units.—Reuter.

BOMBAY SILVER & GOLD

Bombay, Sept. 12.
Rupees Annas
Silver, Ready 164 00 per 100 tolas
Silver, Forward 163 00 per 100 tolas
Gold Delivery 99 12 per tola
Gold Forward 99 00 per tola
Sovereign 68 12 Each
—Reuter.

REUTER U.K. INDEX

London, Sept. 12.
Industrials 140.1, Kaffirs 107.9, Home Rails 91.8, Commodity 284.1.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES LTD.Speed—Frequency—Dependability
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"PRESIDENT POLK"	20th Sept.	Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.
"LOUIS McHENRY HOWE"	20th Sept.	Singapore, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.
"MARINE FLIER"	21st Sept.	Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.
"HAMILTON VICTORY"	22nd Sept.	San Francisco and Los Angeles.
"NONPAREIL"	end Sept.	New York and Boston.

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from U.S.A. via Shanghai.
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THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
Queen's Bldg., 2nd floor. Tel. 54111 & 54112**London Stock Exchange**

London, Sept. 12.
Having at any rate temporarily dispelled the gloom cast by Wall Street, many investors, judging by the very large number of inquiries received today, have resumed their searching of markets for issues giving better returns than prior to the recent shakeout.
Today's improvement is not as solid as would appear from the prices quoted, the rise having largely been due to the professional and the autonomous speculator. This is borne out by the large amount of money which is still coming for the purchase of Exchange Bonds, which have of late become the haven of surplus money. Market circles are still perturbed by the coal situation and its effect on the economic life generally.

As regards the squatter problem, it is not viewed with any great concern at present but it is felt that if the matter is not settled soon and amicably it might develop into a market factor.
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent 1945/75 97 1/2, Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1917/24, War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 107-7/16, New War Loan 3 per cent 105 1/2, Victory Bonds 4 per cent 119-3/16, Gorman Loan 7 per cent (Dawes) 10 1/2, Japanese Bonds, 5 per cent, 1907 19 1/2, Canton-Kowloon Railway 23, Tientsin Pukow Railway, 5 per cent 20, Lung-Thing U. Hail Rly, 5 per cent, 1913 23, Reorg. Loan, 5 per cent 1913 (London Iss) 60, Crisp Loan 5 per cent, 1911 47, Hukwang Railway, 5 per cent, 1911 28, Honan Railway, 5 per cent, 1905 32 1/2, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, 5 per cent, 28, Mercantile Bank of India "A" 23 1/2, Chartered Bank of India & C. 12-9/16, H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corporation 85, Lydenburg Estates 122 1/2, South Africa Townships 28/10, Selection Trust 46 1/2, South Africa Torbanites 12/3, Canadian Pacific 19 1/2, Mexican Eagles 13/10, Savings Bonds 3 1/2 1955-65 105-9/16, Saving Bonds 3 1/2 1960-70 106-1/16, Saving Bonds 3 1/2 1965-75 107-7/16.—Reuter.

U.S. COTTON

New York, Sept. 13.
Cotton futures made wide sweeps on both sides and drew up to mid-afternoon with trends slightly mixed but generally lower. Early dealing values were up 85 cents on mill buying and replacement commission house demand. The market later sold off as much as \$2 a bale on liquidation and hedging. Futures closed 20 cents a bale higher to 75 cents a bale lower.
Oct. 36 1/2, Dec. 36 1/3-14, March 35.90, May 35.55-55, July 35.10, Oct. 32.95.
New Orleans Cotton futures closed 15 to 35 cents a bale lower.
Oct. 36.02 bid, Dec. 36.02-03, March 36.48.—Associated Press.

Ottawa, Sept. 13.
The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated on Thursday that the 1946 Canadian wheat crop will aggregate 440,567,000 bushels, compared with 305,912,000 bushels in 1945.—Associated Press.

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S.S. "WINGSANG" to Shanghai 27th Sept.

ARRIVALS

S.S. "KWAI SANG" from Tientsin, Tsingtao & Keelung 16th Sept.

IN PORT

S.S. "EMPIRE FARRAR" Kowloon Dock
S.S. "DEANG" Kowloon Dock
S.S. "EMPIRE WITHAM" (Den Line Berth) Kowloon Dock.
S.S. "HINSANG" Duay A10.

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All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

Agents: **GLEN LINE LTD.**

S.S. "PROMETHEUS" arrd. from U.K. Discharging Halls Wharf.
S.S. "GLENAFFRIC" due from U.K. 25th Sept.
M.V. "GLENARTNEY" due from U.K. 13th Sept.
Loads for Rotterdam, Antwerp, Amsterdam & London 13th Oct.

Managing Agents:

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

M.V. "KAFIRISTAN" arrd. from Melbourne discharging Kowloon Wharf No. 1. Commenced load for Shanghai 13th Sept. and for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide early October.
S.S. "PERIOD" due from Sydney 25th Sept.

Agents: **PRINCE LINE LTD.**Chinese Freight Agents: **CHEONG FAT CO.**
54 Bonham Strand E. Tel: 20037.Agents: **THE WESTERN CANADA STEAMSHIPS LTD.**

S.S. "KITSILANO PARK" due from Vancouver 15th Sept.

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Ship	From	To
"ATREUS"	U.K.	Discharging
"SAMETRICK"	KARACHI & BOMBAY	Discharging
"BENALDER"	U.K.	Mid September
"TREVETHOE"	U.K.	October
"GLENIFFER"	U.K.	October

Ship Loads For Ready
"SAMSOARING" U.K. via Straits 20th September
Accepts cargo for LONDON, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM

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Passengers and Freight to India

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SHIP	FROM	TO
"EASTERN"	Australian Ports	Discharging
"NELLORE"	SYDNEY	19th September
"EASTERN"	SHANGHAI	Sails 10 a.m. Sept. 16th

Company's launches will leave P & O Pier at 9 a.m. & Kowloon Police Pier at 9-15 a.m. to embark passengers.
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Loading for Los Angeles, Panama, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York 24th September.

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VESSELS DUE

S.S. "BENLOMOND" Late September.
S.S. "BENCRUACHAN" Late September.
LOADING
S.S. "BENRINNES" loading for London 2nd Sept.
S.S. "BENALDER" " " " 2nd Sept.
S.S. "BENLOMOND" " " " 1st Sept.
S.S. "BENCRUACHAN" " " " 2nd Sept.

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HONG KONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1946.

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ASIA STUDIO
10, ICE HOUSE ST. H.K.

"And The Landlubbers Lie Down Below"

(By V. V. K.)

The voyage of H.M.S. "Patroller" was the main topic of barroom and lunchtime conversation in the hotels yesterday and some hundreds of local returnees from England and Australia listened with an incredulous and sympathetic ear to tales of woe that varied in the telling with the raconteur's own ability to dramatise. Nothing incredible happened on the voyage of the escort carrier "Patroller." Little things happened, each one of them inconsequential in itself. The rain poured in, seas were continually choppy, the electric fans would not work and the refrigerator went out of order on the hottest days in the Red Sea.

Col. Wild Blames Tojo

Tokyo, Sept. 13.

Continuing his evidence today before the International Military Tribunal, Colonel Cyril Wild told how captured British troops were tortured and starved by the Japanese after the fall of Singapore.

He described the Japanese policy of "no work, no food," and how they used it deliberately to starve the men who died by the hundred. When he asked one Japanese officer to explain the food policy, the Japanese boasted that "when we win the war, a victorious Japan will not need to explain anything."

Colonel Wild said that in his opinion the Japanese were deliberately cruel to American and Allied prisoners. The Japanese starved their captives in an attempt to convince them of the Japanese philosophy that the White men must perish.

He described the movement of prisoners of war through Malaya and said that Korean guards were ordered not to let the prisoners throw even a stinking corpse out of the boxcar.

"There were 57 of us in the boxcar and two of them had their legs amputated the previous day," he said. "The Japanese sergeant in charge of that car has been sentenced to four years in prison on my evidence," he declared.

Colonel Wild declared that Tojo is to blame for the deaths of thousands of Allied prisoners of war on the Burma-Siam railroad, where every mile marks soldiers' graves.

"If anyone is to be called to account, it is General Tojo who ordered that construction," he testified.

10,000 Died

Approximately 10,000 prisoners of war died in the work of constructing the railroad, which became one of the horrors of war. By special order of the construction director, a monument was erected in Thailand and Burma to console the spirits of departed prisoners of war. A mass was held and their souls venerated in the fashion of the Imperial Japanese, he said.

He declared that the Japanese were fanatics in their efforts to complete the railroad, but they were incapable of handling such a gigantic project.

He quoted a Japanese report which said: "The inexperience of the Japanese Army in great construction works in the jungle is hampering progress."—Associated Press.

RADIO

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14, 1946

UNIT REQUESTS

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., and 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 megacycles.

H.K.T.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.32 p.m.—Variety.

1.00 p.m.—News: Weather Forecast and Announcements.

1.30 p.m.—"Patrol" Weller and His Orchestra.

1.50 p.m.—Reminiscences of Nombert.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—Harry Roy's Tiger Ragamuffin and Bunch of Shes.

7.00 p.m.—Music Time: ENSA.

7.30 p.m.—Studio Unit Requests—New Long Calling F.A.N.Y. (Field Ambulance Nursing Yarns).

8.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.

8.15 p.m.—Piano Duet: Rawlin and Landauer.

8.45 p.m.—Half an Hour with Richard Strauss.

9.15 p.m.—Albert Bandier and His Orchestra.

9.30 p.m.—London Relay: Max Wall in "Our Shed."

10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.

10.30 p.m.—Music for Dancing.

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

U.P. LIBEL SUIT

Shanghai, Sept. 13. Wolfgang Schenker, Nazi prisoner awaiting trial as a war criminal on charges of espionage, today brought a libel suit before the Shanghai District Court against Walter Rumsdie, manager of United Press's Shanghai office. Schenker bases his suit on a story by United Press giving details of the charges under which he is now facing trial. He was arrested last April. —Our Own Correspondent.

PRICE CONTROL BREACH

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. She said that while appreciating the circumstances he could not let the company off lightly. The firm was a big store and should know better. Wong Chak-hing of the Leun Hing Co., No. 41 Queen's Road Central, was fined \$250 for selling Coal Tar soap at \$5.00 instead of 75 cents.

Condensed Milk

"All condensed milk has been requisitioned by the Government and sold to retailers at a price lower than control price so that a profit may be made. The charging of excessive prices is a great hardship on the Chinese population who are great consumers and require the milk for the children. The Price Control Department take a serious view of any excessive charging as far as food and drugs are concerned," said Mr. Nollath to Mr. She.

He was referring to Eagle Brand condensed milk which had been sold by Chan Wing Tai, of 114 Main Street, Shaukiwan, for \$2 whereas the controlled price was 80 cents.

Pleading guilty, defendant said that he had purchased the milk at a high price.

"This increases the offense. You buy from black market and sell to black market. Price

Speeding Up German P.W.'s Repat

London, Sept. 13.

German prisoners of war in Britain are to be repatriated at the average rate of 15,000 monthly—compared with the present rate of about 3,000—as from the end of September.

The first batch (about 8,000) is expected to reach Germany in the middle of October. Priority will be given to those who have been showing positive democratic attitude and those likely to be useful in the rehabilitation of Germany. It is officially announced. After that the general rule will be the length of time spent in captivity.

There are at present 894,000 German prisoners of war in the United Kingdom, of whom 326,000 are working and forming an important part of the British labour force in agriculture and other work.

The new scheme means that it will still take 26 months before all Germans are eligible to go home. The prospect of accelerating still further this five-fold increase in the rate of repatriation depends on how quickly the men resettle in Germany and on the amount of shipping available to take them home.—Reuter.

control is for the benefit of the poor and by your selling on high prices you are robbing the poor. The rich don't care, they may be able to afford the high price."

Defendant was fined \$150 and another \$50 for not exhibiting the price. For selling a packet of Aspro at 20 cents in excess of the controlled price So Ching of No. 5 Wing Lok Street was fined \$200.

POSTPONED

New York, Sept. 13. Dr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, announced the postponement of the United Nations General Assembly until October 23. Dr. Lie said that a majority of the 51 nations approved of the postponement. Of the 51 members, 37 replied and none objected.—Associated Press.

R.A.F. METEOR AT PRAGUE

London, Sept. 13.

Flight Lieutenant Neville F. Duke, reserve pilot of the RAF High Speed flight, will fly a jet Meteor IV to Prague today and give a display at an international aviation rally on Saturday and Sunday, it was announced today.

Duke will make the flight in four hops, refuelling at Brussels, Weissenburg and Nuremberg.—Reuter.

Ray Of Light In India Situation

London, Sept. 13.

The news that Mr. Jinnah, the Moslem League President, is to meet the Viceroy, Lord Wavell, probably in New Delhi on Sunday was described as "a ray of light in a dark world" by Mr. A. Sorensen, Labour Member of Parliament and well-known champion of Indian independence in London today.

The news has been welcomed in all political circles where it is hoped that it will mean at least the beginning of the end to the Hindu-Moslem impasse.

At the same time, the improvement in the riot situation in Bombay and Calcutta and the more moderate tone of the speeches of Indian leaders this week have led to what may be described as qualified optimism in all quarters.

In particular, the speech by Mr. H. S. Shrivastava, Moslem Premier of Bengal, was welcomed as evidence of a new desire

to find a basis on which Congress and the Moslem League can cooperate in the future government of India.

Mr. Sorensen, discussing the general situation with Reuters Political Correspondent, said that Labour circles had always been anxious for the Moslem League to cooperate in the interim government.

Bad Mistake

"It is no secret that we regarded the failure of the Moslems to participate even under protest as a bad mistake," he said. "Participation would have given them a far better platform on which to air their aspirations than cold shouldering the whole business ever could have done."

"Their fellow religionists, the Moslems of the Arab States, did not make that mistake over the present Palestine conference and have already made their views very plain. But the great point is that it is not too late for the Moslems of India to retrieve their error. I sincerely hope that this means the end of the Hindu-Moslem clashes and a brighter outlook all round."

The news was also welcomed in authoritative circles in London where tributes were paid to the Viceroy for his unflinching persistence to find a solution acceptable to both Congress and the Moslem League.—Reuter.

Nationalisation Of Ally Property Postponed

Vienna, Sept. 12.

Austria will not nationalise United Nations property until the question of compensation has been settled satisfactorily, a communique issued here tonight stated.

In a letter to the Allied Council five days ago, the text of which is included in the communique, the Austrian Government declared: "The nationalisation act will not be put into effect with respect to United Nations property until Parliament has passed the law regarding compensation."

This letter removed the Austrian Government from the untenable position in which it placed itself by announcing the nationalisation act as drafted

despite Soviet protests that a large proportion of the enterprises nationalised were German assets and thus the property of the Soviet Union under the Potsdam terms.

At an Allied Council meeting following the passage of the act, the Russian representative declared that the Soviet Union reserved the right not to allow the act to be put into effect in the Soviet zone of Austria so far as it affected the factories now under Russian ownership. The Austrian Government's publication of their letter, which they originally intended to issue as an annex to the nationalisation act when it is officially published on September 16, is probably due to the Left-Wing press campaign calling upon the Government to make its intentions clear.

All Viennese newspapers publish the news that the British and United States elements of the Allied Council had communicated with the Austrian Government on the subject.—Reuter.

Singapore, Sept. 13. "A tactless and unemphatic" sergeant-major was listed by Captain A. S. Kelly, chief defence counsel, as one of the grievances of the 258 men of the 13th (Lancashire) Parachute Regiment, who are being tried before a court-martial here on charges of mutiny.

Captain Kelly said that the education of most of the accused finished at the age of 14 and they could not be expected to have a clear conception of mutiny. The men's grievances could not, by any standard he classified as petty unless by someone completely impervious to the men's welfare.

"At no time on May 14 did the men resist their superior officers in the execution of their duties," said Captain Kelly. The defence asked the court to acquit them and wipe out the memory of "this charge pressed upon a noble regiment."

Captain S. W. Ward, for the prosecution, said that the prosecution did not seek conviction where there was reasonable doubt but it claimed that each and every man had placed himself in allegiance with a mutinous assembly. The court adjourned until Monday, when the Judge-Advocate will sum up.—Reuter.

BOON TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

The Japanese ordered all staff officers to write their impressions of the fall of Singapore. The essays were written and given to Brigadier Pethers who gave them to the Japanese.

"Who passed the order on to Brigadier Pethers or the G.O.C. I think I did."

"Did any staff officer protest at writing them? Not in my presence."

Throughout the Malaya regime, said Boon, orders were given to General Malby. He had never heard of any officer refusing to carry them out.—Reuter.

AFL: "Strike Off" CIO: "Strike On"

Washington, Sept. 13.

United States' ports remained blockaded by labour disputes today, despite a back-to-work vote by the American Federation of Labour Sailors' Union of the Pacific ending the eight-day walkout, because shortly after the vote was given, the Congress of Industrial Organization National Maritime Union voted to begin a strike of both the East and West Coasts at midnight.

The AFL Pacific Coast Union decided to end the strike as a result of a Government proposal restoring the wage increase which had been vetoed by the Wage Stabilization Board.

The CIO National Council then voted unanimously to strike on all dry cargo and passenger vessels under contract with it, in demand for the same concessions, earlier, East Coast AFL Unions decided to hold out until they had received written assurances from the Government that the increases would be approved. It is expected that such reassurances would be sent today.

Maritime Commission Labour Relations' Director J. Godfrey Butler, said he thought the Commission "would seek to extend to the CIO the same increases as were given to the AFL."

Joseph Curran, president of the CIO National Maritime Union, said however that this Union would remain out until its demands had been definitely met.—Associated Press.

STOP PRESS

London, Sept. 13.

After a one-day protest strike, the Aeronautical Engineers Association members today returned to work at Britain's leading airports. The strike in no way affected the services, according to the British South American Airways. An official of the B.O.A.C. told Reuters: "Everything is normal today and all A.E.A. workers have returned." The Secretary of the Association had declared that when strike notices were served "all B.O.A.C. services will be grounded". —Reuter.

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SPORTS SECTION

Seven-A-Side Competition

The first competitive games of the new football season will be played this afternoon on the Hong Kong Football Club ground when the First Round games of the Seven-A-Side competition for the Stanley Community Shield will be played.

This afternoon eight games will be played, the first starting at 3 p.m. All the laws of the game will apply except that there will be no offside, and that in the event of the score being even at the end of full time corners shall count.

The competition is made more interesting in view of the fact that the same players must play throughout the tournament. The proceeds will be donated to International Red Cross and prices of admission are \$2.40 and \$1.20. Servicemen half price.

The following is the programme for the first round.

TODAY

Navy "A" v Club "D" at 3 p.m.

Reference:—LAC Roberts.

3 Commando Brigade H.Q. v 42

Commando "A" at 3.30 p.m.

Reference:—J. F. da Silva.

Eastern v R.A.F. "A" at 4 p.m.

Reference:—C.P.O. Rogers.

45 Commando "B" v South

China "B" at 4.30 p.m.

Reference:—L.S. Sparrow.

Sing Tao "C" v Navy "B" at

5 p.m.

Reference:—F. A. Borretto.

H.K. Chinese Cadet v Dockyard

R.C. at 5.30 p.m.

Reference:—N. T. Delgado.

Navy "C" v St. Joseph's at 6

p.m.

Reference:—K. K. Ip.

44 R.M. Commando "B" v

R.A.F. "B" at 6.30 p.m.

Reference:—Ng Kam-chuen.

TOMORROW

Club "D" v Sing Tao "B" at 3

p.m.

Reference:—Capt. J. P. England.

42 Commando "B" v H.K. Signal

Co. at 3.30 p.m.

Reference:—Lal Yul-tat.

H.K. Wireless Centre v 1/6

Commando "A" at 4 p.m.

Reference:—A. E. P. Guest.

South China "A" v 1/6 Com-

mando "B" at 4.30 p.m.

Reference:—LAC Roberts.

45 Commando "A" v Club "A"

at 5 p.m.

Reference:—J. F. da Silva.

Chinese Amateur Sports Club v

Kwong Wah at 5.30 p.m.

Reference:—C.P.O. Rogers.

Strike?

Manchester, Sept. 12.

A Players' Committee meeting held at Manchester today to decide what action should be taken following the refusal of the League Management to meet the higher wages asked for, decided that the committee conferring the Football League Committee at Manchester next Thursday should take what action they deem necessary, should the Management Committee refuse to consider their requests.

Players are proposing £12 maximum wage, £10 during summer, with £7 and £5 minimum, respectively, for fulltime professionals.

Of 88 firstclass League clubs only four are non-members of the Players' Union.—Reuter.

Soccer

London, Sept. 12.

Results of football games played today were:

Second Division: Leicester

City 2 Birmingham City 1.

Third Division, Southern:

Norwich City 1 Swindon Town

5. Southend United 1 Ipswich

Town 1.

Third Division, Northern:

Barrow 3 Halifax Town 0.

Irish Gold Cup, Second round:

Distillery 2 Ballymena United

1.

Rugby Union: Neath 23

Briton Ferry 3.—Reuter.

FRIENDLY SOCCER

A friendly football match was played yesterday at Homuntin between RAF Sergeant's Mess and 102 Wing Signal Section the latter winning 2-1.

The appointments of referees and linesmen for the opening league games of the football season will be made next week. All referees who are willing to officiate at league games and who have not registered with the Football Association are requested to do so immediately. Entries may be sent to P. O. Box 233.

Sing Tao "A" v 44 Commando "A" at 6 p.m.

Reference:—L.S. Sparrow.

Clubs are to supply linesmen.